



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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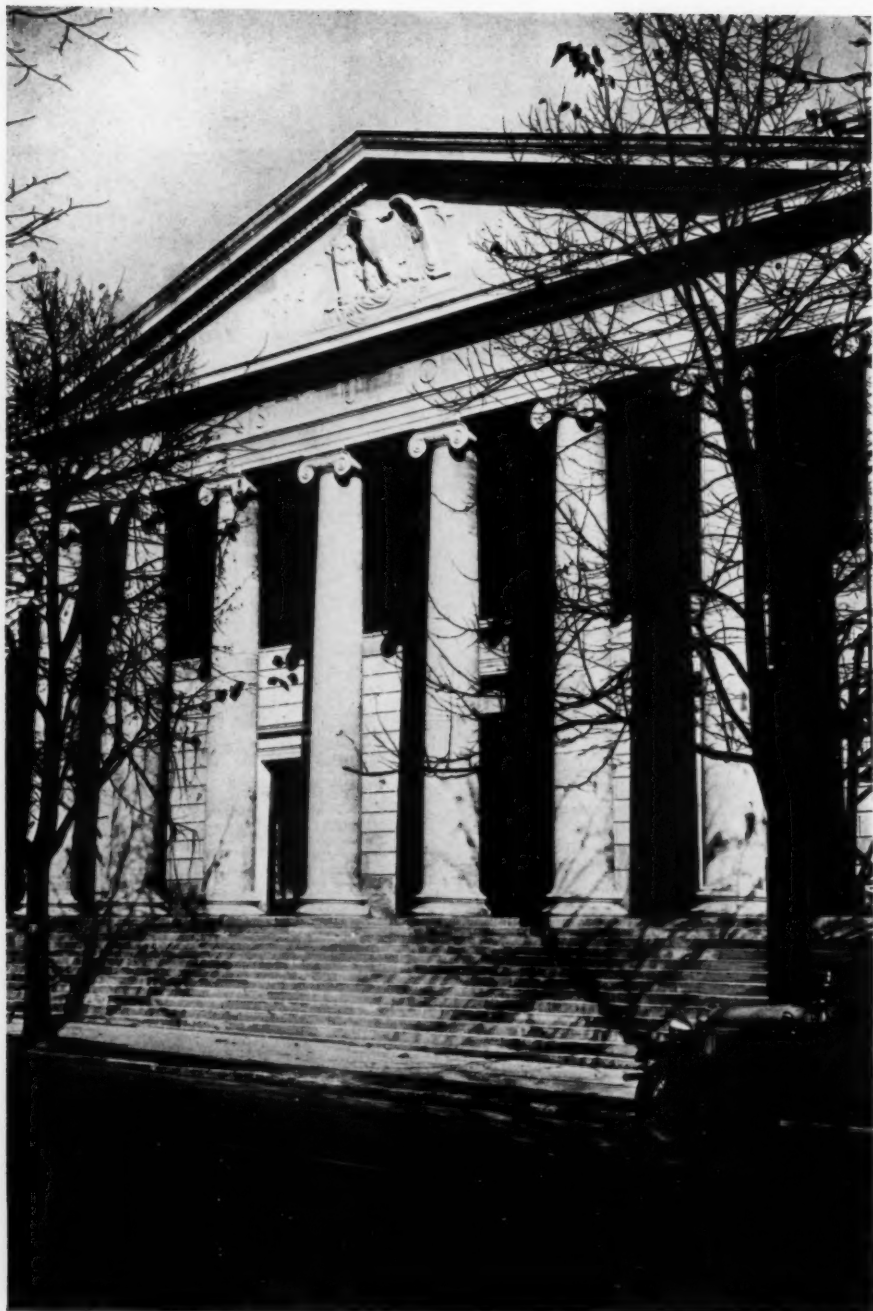
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Constitution Hall



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONSTITUTION HALL CONSECRATED

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

"CONSTITUTION HALL is a fresh and eloquent reminder to every citizen that our heritage must be preserved and that 'loyalty to loyalty,' to use Professor Royce's famous phrase, is the solemn commitment of every man and woman who enjoys the protection of the flag and shares the privileges which our free government affords."

Thus the Bishop of Washington, the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, closed his address at the Vesper Service in Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C., on October 23, 1929.

It was an impressive and a beautiful service which opened the new auditorium of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Presided over by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and attended by four Honorary Presidents General; the Vice-Presidents General, both honorary and active; all National Officers, State Regents from near and afar, and hundreds of distinguished members, the occasion was memorable in the annals of the National Society which includes within its ranks over 170,000 patriotic American women.

The service opened with an organ

prelude played by Mrs. Thomas Kite, Honorary Vice President General, and followed by the processional — "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The audience, which comfortably filled the stadium-like auditorium, rose as the color bearers, Miss Dorothy Jenkins, of Mount Airy, Pa., carrying the flag, and Mrs. Jean Labat, of Washington, with the D. A. R. standard, advanced along the center aisle, then the State Regents carrying their state flags, the first being Delaware, followed by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Next in line were the vice presidents general: Mrs. William Sherman

Walker, Washington; Mrs. John P. Mosher, New York; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Massachusetts; Mrs. William B. Burney, South Carolina; Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, Arkansas; Mrs. Clarence S. Paine, Nebraska; Mrs. Herbert Backus, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Burton Jones, Texas; Mrs. James Lathrop Gavin, Indiana; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Michigan; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Illinois; Mrs. Waiteman H. Conaway, West Virginia; Mrs. Robert Howe Munger, Iowa; Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., Florida; Mrs. Daniel Mershon Garrison, Maryland; Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, North Carolina; Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, Rhode Island; Mrs. Katherine White Kittridge, Vermont; Mrs. William Smith Shaw, Maine; Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, Kansas, and Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Pennsylvania.

The vice presidents general acted as guard of honor for the honorary presidents general.

The national officers participating were Mrs. William Rock Painter, chaplain general; Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, recording secretary general; Miss Margaret B. Barnett, corresponding secretary general; Mrs. William A. Becker, organizing secretary general; Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, treasurer general; Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, registrar general; Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, historian general; Mrs. Russell William Magna, librarian general, and Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, curator general.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. William Rock Painter, gave the Invocation:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, humbly do we approach Thee today. Our

hearts are full of love and praise for Thy Goodness, Thy unbounded mercy.

Dear Father, we praise Thee that Thou hast permitted us to come together in triumphant glory of work well accomplished, but we would pause in this exultant hour and reverently consecrate this work to Thee, this beautiful building, this monument to our Constitution.

We would consecrate its use, dear Lord, to Thee and our country. As its walls vibrate with the concord of sweet song and the perfume of flowers, may it resound with a message of love and praise to Thee.

Not just for today or tomorrow, but as long as these sturdy walls shall stand, we consecrate this building to the "Glory of God and the inspiration of man."

God help us as Daughters of the American Revolution and as mothers and as homemakers to consecrate our lives to Thee and keep alive the altar fires of lofty ideals and high standards set for us by our forefathers, that the youth of our land may develop into true American citizens with the love of God and country in their heart.

Dear Heavenly Father, protect us and guide us by Thy wisdom. Bless our President General in her new leadership; bless us all to Thy honor and Thy glory, and keep us and cause Thy face to shine upon us, and be gracious unto us. Amen.

This was followed by the Salute to the Flag and "America" played on the organ by Mrs. James Shera Montgomery, after which the President General gave cordial greeting, saying:

To the Daughters Everywhere:

It gives us great pleasure to know that you are with us on the air this afternoon, even though you may be many miles away and we all send greetings to Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who is also listening in.

We the Daughters of the American Revolution have erected this building, Constitution Hall, with a very deep feeling that we have a sacred trust, which has come down to us from our forefathers—that we must preserve these United States of America and its Constitution, in whose honor it has been named.

Daniel Webster has said: "Hold on my friends, to the Constitution of your country, and the government established under it. Perform those duties which are present, plain and positive. Respect the laws of your country, uphold our American institutions as far as you are able, consult the chart and compass; as if our united constitutional American liberty were in some degree committed to your charge, keep her, so far as it depends on you, clear of the breakers."

Twenty-seven hundred new members were admitted by the Board today.

We have the great honor and pleasure of having with us in this consecration service, The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington—Bishop Freeman:

In his consecration address, the Bishop of Washington said:

The dedication of Constitution Hall in the Capital of the Nation is an event of signal importance. It is a matter of striking significance that it was the women of the Republic, members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who set themselves the task of creating here a monumental building of great dignity and splendid proportions, giving to it the proud title, "Constitution Hall." With its noble predecessor and sister building, Memorial Continental Hall, it completes a center of architectural beauty worthy of the noble city in which it is placed. Your splendid Society deserves the highest praise of all who look to Washington as the glowing Capital of a great Republic. It is not that you have wrought in stone alone that we heartily felicitate you, but that you stand for high ideals, without which all our material splendor must suffer impairment and our boasted democracy fail of great and enduring accomplishment. It is an age in which we are witnessing vast material growth and development. An age unparalleled for achievement. An age in which this youthful republic has assumed such great proportions and wealth and power as to make it at once, the wonder, and sometimes the envy of the world. On such an occasion as this we should be lacking in discrimination and balanced judgment did we not discover in this significant event, that which speaks of those fundamental things that lie at the very

foundation of our life as a people. The amazing and unparalleled situation in which we find ourselves, the evidences of the strength and opulence of the nation, the swiftness with which one mighty event follows upon another, the fresh discovery of new and hitherto unknown resources, the bewildering progress along industrial and commercial lines, together with all those evidences of a prosperity never before known in the history of any people, all this must compel us to reflection and to a fresh evaluation of what constitutes the real and abiding assets of our national household. Someone critically refers to our age as one that is "Going nowhere in particular at sixty miles an hour," and he concludes that we may stand condemned by "an age that made its journeys largely on foot, but left behind an epic, an oratorio, or a cathedral."

There can be little doubt in the mind of any serious observer that our post-war period has witnessed to a fresh emphasis upon material values, or that the present time is one in which accelerated speed occupies a conspicuous place.

In an age remote, where a proud king and people had been given fresh assurance of extended service, it is recorded that, in the day of their new found glory and security, a foreign and rival nation sent to the king an embassy seemingly designed to bring felicitations and assurances of neighborly interest. The king flattered and elated by this evidence of kindly and gratuitous interest, uncovered to the view of his royal guests the riches and wealth of his kingdom. With evident childlike pride he kept nothing back that would tell the story of his growing opulence and power. Once the embassy had withdrawn he was confronted with the searching inquiry of the statesman-prophet of his realm: "What have they seen in thy house?" Confident and assured and possessed with selfish pride the king answered: "All that is in mine house have they seen; there is nothing among my treasures that I have not showed them." Swift came the stern word of the prophet as he disclosed the folly and unwisdom of the king: "Behold, the day is come, that all that is in thine house and that which thy fathers have laid up in store until this day, shall be carried to Babylon and nothing shall be left." A severe and

just judgment upon the foolishness and folly of an overconfident and self-assured sovereign.

Repeatedly in the course of human history tragic events have followed upon a false confidence based upon material wealth, or an inaccurate estimate of what was believed to be certain and unimpaired resources. With the accumulated wisdom of the ages and a broad field of observation and experience, men and peoples alike, still reckon their strength and their security in terms of their possessions. At a late hour in his eventful life a war president of the Republic gave his countrymen this solemn admonition: "Our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually." He was, with prophetic vision, looking down the long avenue of the future. He had seen a world partly consumed in a universal conflagration that had burned up much of its accumulated treasure and destroyed the flower of its youth. In the long hours of his protracted illness, he had envisioned the future and on distant horizons he seemed to see the ultimate conflict between a nation proud and self-confident in the knowledge of its material possessions and those unchanging principles and ideals upon which the fathers had sought to found and secure it. Viewing it from another angle another aggressive president, Theodore Roosevelt, once declared: "People educated in intellect, but not educated in morals and religion, will become a menace to the nation." A more recent president affirmed, as he surveyed the growing and wanton disrespect for law: "You cannot substitute the authority of law for the virtue of men." There is among reflective men and women, especially those to whom love of country is a treasured conviction, a well-defined judgment that our present age must learn, before it is too late, that laws are valueless and impotent saving only as there resides in those upon whom they are imposed, strong moral qualities and deep religious convictions. It is axiomatic that, laws without ideals are inoperative. Hence we come today to an event in our corporate life, the dedication of Constitution Hall, here in the Nation's Capital, and we shall certainly fail to understand the deep significance of this occasion and the fine spirit of the society that sets its national center here, unless we give ourselves to the serious consideration of that for which this building stands and of

which it is a symbol. Proudly we affirm that the basic law of the land is the Constitution. We look to it as unto the rock whence we are hewn. By it we measure our privileges and weigh our obligations. It is the polar star by which the ship of state determines its course. Unfamiliar as our people may be with its specific language, nevertheless they believe that in its unfailing recognition and maintenance resides all that contributes to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We have been frequently reminded of late from high sources that our age is impatient of restraints, that its swift pace makes it unresponsive to that which curtails its desires and passions or places limitations upon what is popularly called, "personal liberty." Well does President Hoover remind us in forceful and well considered language that no problem that confronts us or that so threatens to halt us in our progress, is comparable to that which has to do with disregard for the sovereignty of law.

If in another great crisis a national leader arrested the nation by proclaiming in the language of Holy Writ that, "a nation divided against itself cannot stand," so today a challenging voice is heard declaring that a nation that is lawless cannot endure. There is a kind of cheap patriotism that is loyal to national ideals only insofar as that loyalty serves personal interests and the satisfaction of personal ambitions. There is a spurious and unworthy type of patriotism that is voluble in days of piping peace, but secretively and ominously silent when personal sacrifice of means and life itself are demanded in a great crisis. There is a low grade and all too widespread brand of patriotism that, on public occasion shows conspicuous respect and reverence for flag and loudly defends laws that lay no toll upon personal convenience or personal privilege, and yet wantonly evades or covertly disobeys those that are designed to serve the high ends of our moral and physical well-being. An expressed loyalty that will not yield obedience to what is the fundamental law of the land, even though that law may cut directly across private interests and concerns, is a loyalty that makes no contribution to the ultimate weal and wealth of the state. It may be that we make fetish of law, it may be in the minds of some that the Constitution is archaic, that it is out of con-

sonance with modern thought and unadapted to new-found conditions. Like the Ten Commandments, as assumed by some, it needs revision and a revision can only be effected through disobedience of its precepts. Modernism thus invades the sanctuary of the state as it invades the sanctuary of the Church, and loyalty appears before us in a new guise, in fashions that bespeak the progress of a modern age.

After all, when we reduce our greatest problem to its simplest terms, our capacity to endure is fixed and determined by our moral and spiritual ideals, and moral and spiritual ideals are not fashioned and formed in halls of legislation, but in the home. When the great Marshal of France had lowered the morale of the homes of his people, Waterloo was in sight. We are addressing our reform movements too largely to corporate society and too little to the individual. We are thinking too much in terms of mass production. Mass production may give us a cheap and sometimes a cheapened article, but the things that mould Character, the ideals of a people are not thus fashioned.

Your society represents in a large way the wholesome virtues of domestic and social life. It is related to wifehood and motherhood, it has to do with those homely and essential virtues that preserve to us clean thinking and clean living. Yours is a love of country expressed in terms that are practical and that have currence in the every-day, commonplace experiences of life. What you and your sisters throughout the republic determine and represent must affect for good or ill our destiny. What you stand for and inculcate must prove useful or useless, valuable or valueless to the generations that lie ahead. Only insofar as you maintain in domestic and social life and practice, wholesome ideals and principles shall we achieve a true and lasting greatness. Any deflection from your divinely appointed mission must work disaster and havoc to our cherished institutions. No exaltation of our womanhood, no large indulgence in the concerns of the state, valuable as their contribution may be, can compensate for the loss that must ensue once you abdicate your proud place as guardians of the fine things of the hearthstone. We may never forget that the home is the breeding place of vice or virtue. We may with pride build the state and make it splendid with all that material wealth can supply, but we give it

stability and permanence only as we build into its life the sustaining power of moral worth, and that sustaining power is generated and fostered in the homes of our people.

There is no problem which confronts us that strikes more deeply into the most vital things of our life than that that concerns our domestic and social order. Unrecognized and unconsidered we have no assurance that our most cherished institutions will be secure against the ravages of decay and dissolution. Let us not deceive ourselves or be carried away by some new and fantastic modern philosophy, however appealing and alluring it may be. We make or unmake states and nations by what we produce within the sacred confines of our homes. With a chivalry born of love for a truly great mother, may I here in this noble Constitution Hall, charge you to be diligent and unflinching in maintaining pure and wholesome, the springs of our national well-being, the springs that refresh and sustain us in the struggle for that which guarantees to us happiness, peace and security.

One could not in such a presence as this, be unmindful of the fact that, in safeguarding our heritage, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Sometimes in our hurried life we seem to fail to recognize that there are malevolent forces in the world today, within and without our corporate life, that give no heed to constitutions, laws or ideals, whose selfish and sinister purpose is the overthrow of states and those cherished institutions that enshrine the most precious and the holiest things of our life. We of America have formed the habit of regarding ourselves as immune to ills and misfortunes that in other places have wrought disaster and tragic results. The ferment that in one part of the world overturns a state and ushers in a reign of terror, is too far removed from us to affect in any wise our seemingly stable and securely entrenched institutions. It is even popular in some places today to dwell with deepened interest and curiosity upon these new and novel experiments in economic, social, and political life. These experiments have expressed no reverence for practices and traditions that we hold as honored and sacred. We will not yield to an ungenerous and censorious spirit, in judging either the motives or the conduct of those who would indulge themselves in discussions of these new conceits and philosophies of govern-

ment. We are by no means impeccable. America is not blameless nor has it reached the last and highest stage of perfection. On the other hand, we are compelled to believe that what has been wrought out on this continent, constitutes in itself a model of government worthy of respect and worthy of defense. To be alert and informed as to the criticalness of the present world situation is to be prepared to assume responsibilities and obligations that are imposed upon us as citizens of the Republic.

Constitution Hall is a fresh and eloquent reminder to every citizen that our heritage must be preserved and that "loyalty to loyalty," to use Professor Royce's famous phrase, is the solemn commitment of every man and woman who enjoys the protection of the flag and shares the privileges which our free government afford.

Miss Dorothy Jean Silversteen of Brevard, North Carolina, played the "Largo" from the New World Symphony on the organ and "Abide With Me," and Mrs. Montgomery gave a postlude: Sixth Symphonie—"Allegro."

The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D. D. Before the close of the service, the President General pointed to the large graceful baskets of autumn leaves and chrysanthemums on the stage and announced they were the gifts of John Russell Pope, the eminent architect, and employees of the Fuller Company, building constructors, while a wreath on the Louisiana box was sent by Mr. Tebault in memory of his mother.

Prominent among the distinguished members occupying the stage were Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Chairman of Constitution Hall Building Committee and Mrs. Russell William Magna, Chairman of the Finance Committee, whose labors for Constitution Hall have reaped so successful a reward. Three former Treas-

urers General, whose wise guidance has safeguarded the fiscal affairs of the Society, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mrs. Livingston Hunter, and Mrs. Adam M. Wyant had journeyed to Washington to participate in the opening of Constitution Hall. To the right of the stage sat the Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, in whose administration the 34th Continental Congress voted to erect Constitution Hall, was unable to be present because of illness.

It is difficult to say what part of the new building aroused the greatest admiration—the stage with its handsome curtains of buff and blue, the mural paintings above; the comfortable seats in matching colors, the marvelously fine lighting arrangements, the excellent acoustics, the beautiful-toned pipe organ, the gracious gift of Mrs. William N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C.; the well-proportioned and imposing auditorium; the wide foyers, the lounge, the great reception rooms for distinguished visitors; and the comfort everywhere planned for meetings both large and small.

The completion of Constitution Hall marks the third great building project by the Daughters of the American Revolution within a quarter of a century. And every member present at the Vesper Service, or "listening in" on the nationwide radio hook-up, could take a justifiable pride in this third achievement, for Constitution Hall stands today a great and beautiful structure, worthy of the name it bears.

A Message from

The President General

*"Poor is the Nation that boasts of no heroes; but beggared
is the country that, having them, forgets"*

NOVEMBER! The month of Thanksgiving—of remembrance and of retrospection. As our forefathers set apart a day in which to thank God for His manifold blessings—so do we pause in Thanksgiving—but eleven years ago November took on a twofold significance. Who can forget Armistice Day when a world went wild with joy! The war was over! With flags flying—with martial music—the World War became history.

With bowed heads this November day let us pause in retrospect—to consider those who gave their all twelve short years ago. Of these one hundred and twenty-four thousand died from disease. Since then, thirty-eight thousand more have died as a result of their service—a total to date of one hundred and sixty-two thousand—dead—as a result of our participation in the World War. See these homes, then. November brings remembrance and retrospection rather than rejoicing. The tale is half told. This figure together with the white crosses that mark the dead on Flanders Fields tells the story.

Have you a burden—a sorrow—if you have found fate unkind—come with me to one of the many hospitals in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, where many war heroes, not natives of these States, but wanderers from every State in the Union fight the ravages of war in the quest of health, hoping for curative benefits in the dry climate and sunshine. Five thousand more unknown to the Veterans Bureau or to the American Legion and its Auxiliary. For them the war will never be over. We, who sent them forth so proudly in 1917 and 1918, shall we not show we care—cannot we consecrate Armistice Day by doing some deed of kindness for those whose afflictions should be our responsibility?

Our Conservation and Thrift, Patriotic Education and Americanism Committees should include in their work the care of the families of those who, because of their patriotic service, can serve no more, either through death or affliction.

Remember, too, those heroic women who, because of service in the hospitals of France, are now mentally unsound and physically unfit. Many are at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, at the National Military Home in Danville, Illinois, and Fitzsimmons, Colorado.

Ask the members of your American Legion Post and of its Auxiliary and you will find many opportunities to give of your time and sympathy.

Our hospitals hold the lessons of all war history! How much greater would have been that price had not our allies held the lines for more than a year while we were preparing to do that for which we should at all times be prepared!

We are not pacifists, but we are lovers of Peace—there is a real difference.

My message to you today is to be Thankful—but also to be Thoughtful—
Lest We Forget—Lest We Forget!

EDITH IRWIN HOBART, *President General.*

A VIRGINIA HERITAGE

by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

THE following interesting description of one of the charming old homes of Virginia was copied by Leila C. Handy in 1913 from a quaint little publication, "*The Ladies' Magazine and Diary*," printed in London, England. It carried fashion notes, health notes, recipes for pickles, and so forth before the diary proper. The latter pages, headed by the statement: "History of Christopher Holmes Freeman and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Claiborne (daughter of Thomas Claiborne and his wife, Anne Fox)", contained the following family notes made in 1868 by John Holmes Freeman, their grandson, and a description of their estate, "Travellers'

Rest," in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

"My grandfather, Christopher Holmes Freeman and his wife, Anne Elizabeth, moved from the lower part of the state and settled at a place on the Rappahannock River called Ilwoodford. They owned a large tract of land and the best built house in the country. It was a large two-story mansion with the old-fashioned hiproof, sloping gable ends and dormer windows. The front lawn was huge and contained various kinds of magnificent old trees. In the center was a handsome sundial, sent from England—a broad avenue of trees led up to the house. The garden was very large and, enclosed by a tall hedge, lay back of the house. The negro quarters were laid off north of the garden, the houses neat and well built.

"The weaving and spinning house on the east and on the south was the kitchen,



"WINDSOR" THE HOME OF WILLIAM COWHERD. IT IS LOCATED IN ALBEMARLE CO. NOW OWNED BY THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DUTAR DE BENQUE

dairy and also the smoke-house (meat house) all laid out with much taste and care. The orchard was one of the largest, my grandfather having brought from the lower part of the state every kind of fruit he could procure, a variety of apples, peaches, nectarines, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, etc. He had a large deer park and raised many deer.

"On the bottom land the walnut trees were so plentiful, he had many of them cut and sawed and when well seasoned, sent to England for skilled cabinet workers who made this walnut into such furniture as he wished — tables, chairs, etc., beautifully carved.

"My grandfather was a very opulent man, and sent 'home' (as he called it) to England for his best furniture, for brass warming pans for the beds and for whatever he wished.

"He owned a large number of African slaves and was a most kind master, and would not allow his young negroes under twelve years to do any kind of the lightest work.

"Thomas Claiborne was the oldest child of my grandparents. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and was in both the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter he was wounded, captured and sent to Philadelphia. After some time he was exchanged and sent home. He married Susannah Latham, daughter of Lieut. John Latham and his wife, Frances Foster. George Dandridge Freeman was the youngest child of my grandparents. He married Keziah Yancey. They had four daughters. Sarah Holmes married Isaac Anderson;

Elizabeth C. married Jonas Garner; Mary Calthorpe married James Sharpe; Frances Anne married John Grasty and went to South Carolina to live.

"My mother, Susannah Latham, had four brothers and one sister, Frances Latham who married Linfield Sharp, a captain of cavalry, who was in the Battle of Cowpens in South Carolina when Tarleton was so signally defeated by Colonel Washington. He captured one of Tarleton's riding horses and continued using this horse until he became too old.

"My mother's brothers were William who died at 9 years; Robert was an officer in the Treasury Department in Washington and died in that city; the third was George Latham, and the fourth, Philip Latham who married Dolly Gray and had ten children. Their daughter Jane married Dr. Owen of Lynchburg, Virginia.

"I, John Holmes Freeman, have seen six generations of my family. My grandparents on my father's side, my grandmother Frances Latham, on my mother's side. My grandfather, John Latham, being dead when I was born. He was a first lieutenant in Captain Lewis Yancey's company in the French and Indian War and was with Washington at Fort Duquesne. Then my parents, Thomas Claiborne Freeman and his wife Susan Latham; and my own generation, being three; my children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, making the six.

"I am now in my eighty-ninth year and well and active. If I live till the 11th of



EDWIN F. COWHERD AND HIS WIFE, SUSAN LATHAM FREEMAN. SHE WAS 4th IN DIRECT LINE FROM HER ANCESTOR, ANNE CLAIBORNE, DAUGHTER OF COL. WM. CLAIBORNE, AND HIS WIFE, ANNE FOX

October I shall enter my 90th year. This is the tenth day of July, 1868.

"My grandfather had six sisters and no brother. One sister married a Clarke, one a Pollard, one a Rogers, one a Walker, one a Mansfield and the sixth a Meriwether. His sister Pollard was his favorite of them all.

"On the morning of 12 November 1833, occurred one of the most sublime phenomena ever witnessed by the oldest people then living. The meteors commenced falling about two o'clock in the morning. They fell like flakes of snow, and the entire atmosphere presented a mass of meteors, until the rising of the sun dispersed them. Again on the morning of the 13th day of November, we were visited by another fall of them equally as great as the first. The negroes were terrified."

At the end of the diary John Holmes Freeman wrote: "As I have no sister, my mother gave this Magazine to me and mine it shall remain till I die. My brothers are: Gabriel C. Freeman who married twice, Lucy Steptoe Blackwell and then Sarah Harrison; George Archibald Freeman who married Margaret Welch; and Thomas Claiborne who died in infancy."

This magazine account of one of Virginia's old colonial families has been added to genealogically in the hopes that descendants may know that they have a goodly heritage. The following data contains many Revolutionary services and has been compiled from family and published records:

Henry Freeman of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, England, came to Virginia in 1623 and settled in York

County. He married Mary (surname not known) and their son Henry Freeman, 2nd, born in York County, Va., died there 5 April 1676. He married Lucy Mildred —, and their son Henry 3rd of New Poquoson, York County, Virginia, left a will which was probated 16 May, 1720. He married Barbara,

daughter of Colonel Christopher Calthorpe and had son George Henry Freeman of King William County, Virginia, who married Sarah Frances Holmes and had the following children:

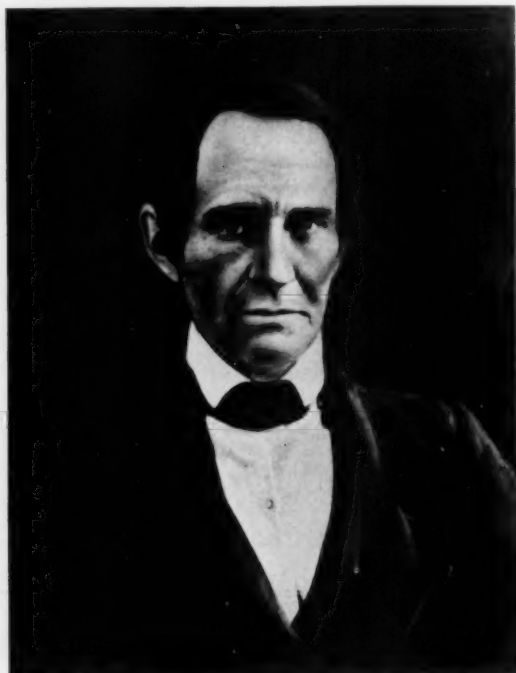
Sarah Holmes Freeman, born 1704, married — Meriwether; Barbara Calthorpe born 1706, married — Clarke; Lucy Mildred, born 1709, married — Walker; Frances Jane, born 1711, married — Mansfield; Christopher Calthorpe born 1713, died 1713; Mary Calthorpe born 1714 married — Pol-

lard (according to the diary his father's favorite sister) Jane Holmes b 1716 married — Rogers and Christopher Holmes, b 1719.

This Christopher Holmes Freeman born 1719 died 1787, served as a lieutenant during the Revolution. He married Anne Elizabeth Claiborne, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Claiborne (1680-1732) and his wife Anne West Fox and great



GRANDMOTHER HANDY'S WEDDING DRESS, PEARLS AND FAN, WORN BY A DESCENDANT



DANDRIDGE CLAIBORNE FREEMAN, SR.

granddaughter of Colonel William Claiborne born 1587, died 1676, the first of the name in America. Colonel William was sent by the Virginia Company of London as its surveyor but as time went on he held many of the highest offices in the power of the State to bestow, being Secretary of State, Treasurer of the Virginia Colony, Member of the Governor's Council, Deputy-Governor and Surveyor General. His ability was undoubtedly inherited, as the Claibornes can be traced back to their first mention in the Domesday Survey Book of 1086. They also can claim royal descent and have an unbroken line to John Fitz Robert, one of the Sureties for the Magna Charta. Thomas Claiborne and his wife, Anne West Fox are buried

at "Sweet Hall," one of the Claiborne homesteads, although it has changed hands many times. The old house was built about 1720 and its windows were very high. The reason for this seems to have been to keep the Indians from shooting arrows into its rooms from their canoes on the river.

The children of Christopher Holmes Freeman and his wife Anne Elizabeth Claiborne were Thomas Claiborne Freeman, 1749-1792, married 21 Oct., 1777, Susannah Foster Latham, of whom later; Sarah Holmes Freeman, born 1751, married Isaac Anderson; Elizabeth C., born 1754, married Jones Garner; Mary Calthorpe, born 1756, married James Sharpe, captain in the Revolution; Frances Anne, born 1758, married John W. Grasty; Barbara C., born 1760, died 1760; George Dandridge, born 1763, died 1831, of whom later.

Thomas Claiborne, oldest son of Christopher Holmes and Anne Elizabeth Claiborne Freeman, was born 2 May, 1749, and died 1792. He married on Tuesday the 21st of October, 1777, Susannah Foster Latham, daughter of John Latham, Jr., and his wife Frances Foster, whom he married 16 November, 1754. This John was lieutenant in Captain Lewis Yancey's Company in the French and Indian War.

Hening in his *Statutes* mentions Thomas Freeman and Philip Latham as "Gentlemen appointed by the

General Assembly as Trustees for a town to be named Jefferson in Culpeper County, Virginia." They were to lay off the land, settle disputes, etc.; they were also trustees for the town of Stevensburg.

The children of Thomas Claiborne and Susannah Latham Freeman were (1) John Holmes, b 11 October, 1779, died 1873, married first Miss Robinson and second, Sarah Grinnan. By his first wife he had William Freeman, who married Miss Dudley; Col. Edward A., who married Martha, daughter of Robert Bolling of Petersburg, Va.; Col. Arthur, who married Mary A. Kemper; and Thomas Claiborne, who married Mary Shackley. By his second wife Sarah Grinnan, John had Philip, John Holmes, Jr., Frances, Helen and Anne. (2) Gabriel C. Freeman born 17 September, 1781, died 23 April 1852. He married first Lucy Steptoe Blackwell, and as his second wife Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harrison and his wife Sarah (who was also his cousin), daughter of Cuthbert Harrison, captain and member of the Committee of Safety. Their children were: Thomas C., born 1827, who married Sarah Short; Susan Latham, born 1829, married E. F. Cowherd, 1827-1903; (of whom later) Francis Barnes, 1833-1833; Sarah Steptoe, born 1835, married Thomas Botts Harrison; Gabriel C., born 1837, married — Short, sister of his brother Thomas' wife; Anne Claiborne, born 1837, married Pro-

fessor Herman Smith; Elizabeth Harrison, born 1841, married Carson Blish Macoy. (3) George Archibald Freeman married Margaret Welch of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and had Susan, born 1833, married Dr. Orin N. Allen; Ellen married Robert Bowen of Winchester, Va.; Barbara Calthorpe married first Colonel Thomas Grasty and second W. F. Clarke; Margaret who married — Coons.

Another very interesting family connected with the Freemans is the Cowherd. This name as De Co-wert is also found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, the Virginia family of that name descending from the family whose descent is given in visitations of West Penard, Somersetshire, Eng-



DANDRIDGE CLAIBORNE FREEMAN, JR. BORN NOV., 1827. SON OF D. C. FREEMAN, BORN 1794

land. The first of this family in America being Jonathan who spelled his name Coward. His son, Jonathan, married a Miss Colby and their son, James, changed the spelling of the name to Cowherd, although on his Revolutionary War record the name is spelled both ways. This James, a man of prominence, owning estates in many of the Virginia counties, was one of the vestrymen of St. Mark's Parish. He married Elizabeth Lacy and had son, Jonathan Cowherd who married Frances, daughter of Captain Francis Kirtley. Their son Colby married in 1798 Tibitha, daughter of William and Winifred Cowherd Twyman, son of George Twyman and his wife Agatha Buford, son of George Twyman, the emigrant and his wife Catharine, daughter of Peter Montague. Colby Cowherd's son William, 1806-1876, who married 1826, Sarah Ann, daughter of Captain Ambrose Powell Hill, was the father of Edwin Festus Cowherd, who married in 1849 Susan Latham Freeman, mentioned above.

To return to the family of Christopher Holmes and Ann Elizabeth Claiborne Freeman, their seventh child and second son was George Dandridge Freeman, born 18 February, 1763, and died 27 September, 1831, who married 30 October 1787, Keziah born 3 January 1768, and died 27 May 1834, daughter of Charles, son of Lewis Davis Yancey. Their children were Catharine Yancey, born 29 September 1788, married — Samuels; Elizabeth, born 23 May, 1790, died 17 August, 1863, married 1 August, 1814, William Kavanaugh; Charles Yancey, born 2 April 1782, married Margaret Penny; Dandridge

Claiborne, born 15 January, 1794, married Martha Fox (of whom later); George William born January 1786; Thomas Claiborne, born 2 February, 1798, died 1798; Eloise C., born 16 May 1801, died 28 September, 1825, married William P. Hall, 1793-1860; Thomas Major, born 25 May, 1805, married Sarah Potts. All these children were born in Kentucky.

Dandridge Claiborne Freeman, mentioned above, was born 15 January, 1794, and died 10 January, 1866, married 1825, Martha Fox, who died in Frankfort, Kentucky. Their children were Mary, who married R. F. Thurman; Dandridge Claiborne, Jr., born 3 November, 1827, died 15 July, 1895, in Texas, married 18 January, 1854, Mary A. Giltner; George R., born 25 June 1830, died at 80 years of age; married, 25 June 1857, Mary Rust; Newton C., born 15 April, 1833, died 2 September 1849; Thomas Claiborne, born 1 June, 1837, married 14 June, 1837, Rebecca W. Scott; Terah Major, born 5 April, 1839, died 1926, married first Mary Alice, daughter of Dr. G. R. Samuels and after her death Mary O., daughter of Dr. William A. Shaw; Elizabeth Eloise, born 13 April, 1841, died 5 March, 1873, married 16 April 1868, Judge L. P. Little.

This brief genealogical sketch of the progenitors of Lelia C. Handy (daughter of Edwin Festus Cowherd and Susan Latham Freeman, and wife of Frederick A. G. Handy), links many families of cavaliers who founded the Virginia colony, and to this day their worth is exemplified in the distinction attained by their descendants.

THE CRUISER'S PART IN OUR NAVY

By Captain H. S. Howard, U. S. Navy

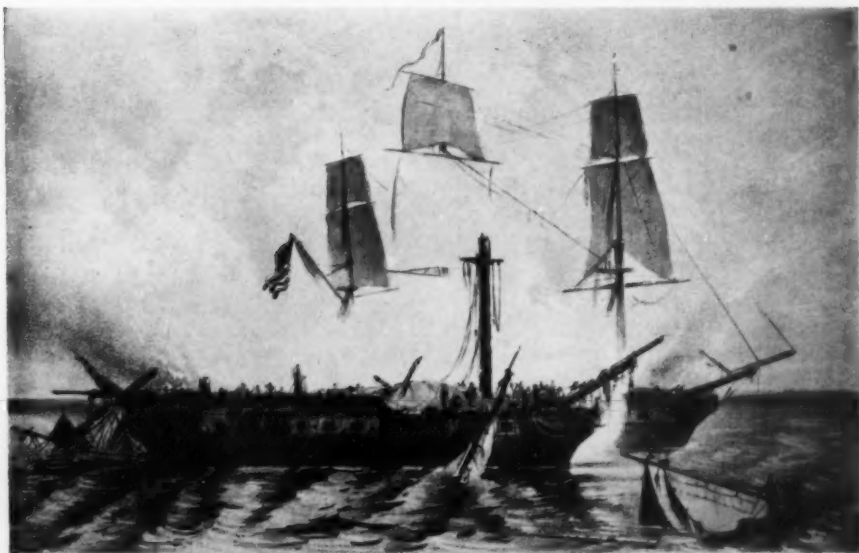
IN THE fall of 1776 the *Reprisal*, a little 16-gun brig, sailed from the American Colonies to venture into European waters and attack British commerce near at home. She was joined in time by two other small cruisers, and they, like the German submarines of a later day, cruised around Ireland, and with their capture of merchant vessels that never expected this bold attack in the enemy's country, threw the coasts into consternation.

With the sailing of the little cruiser *Reprisal* our cruiser history started, and cruiser actions, brought about in attacking or in defending commerce, have contributed largely to the list of names which make the milestones of the naval history of our country.

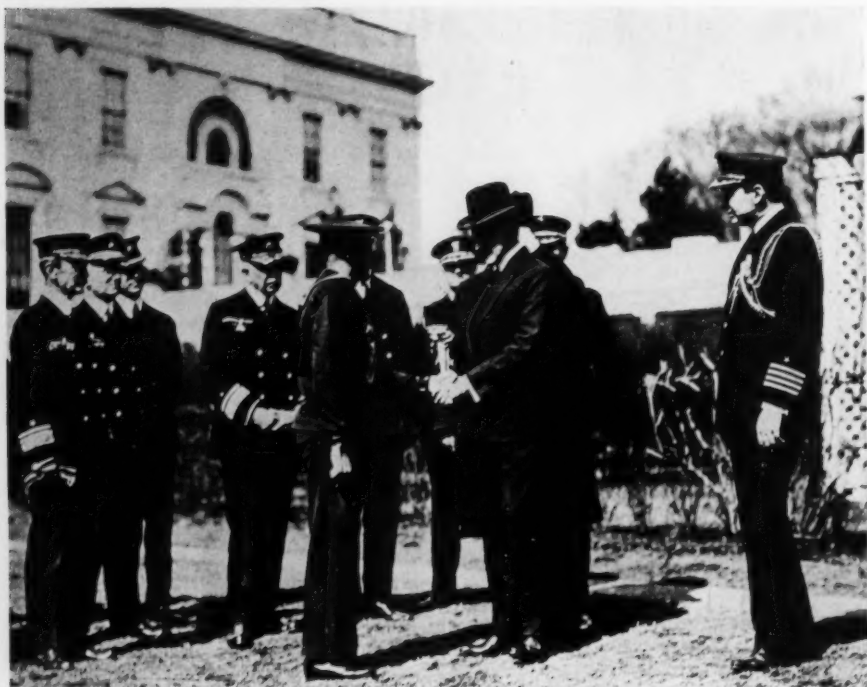
A year later came John Paul Jones in a small ship, the *Ranger*, carrying the first American flag to be saluted by a foreign fleet. Around Ireland and Scotland went Captain Jones, capturing prizes and burning

shipping until finally one of his pursuers, the *Drake*, a ship of the same class as the *Ranger*, caught up with him, and a battle followed in which the *Drake* was soundly beaten.

With the enemy aroused in defense of shipping at home, the *Ranger* proved too slow and weak to harass the commerce around the British Isles as Captain Jones felt it should be harassed, and after many efforts he obtained the famous *Bon Homme Richard*. In this frigate he sailed from France in 1779, with a little squadron, prepared to extend the havoc he had previously created among British shippers and merchants. The cruise had not gone far when a merchant fleet was met with, and guarding this fleet were two frigates. The larger stood down to carry out her duty and drive off the intruders, and with the coming of night, there commenced that battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis* which laid the corner stone of our highest



THE CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE BY THE CONSTITUTION



THE REWARD OF VALOR

On Saturday, March 8, 1924, Henry Breault, TM-Ye, U. S. N., was presented a medal of honor by the President of the United States on the White House lawn for exceptional heroism in line of duty. The submarine O-5 collided with the S. S. Abingarez and sank in less than one minute. At the time of the collision Breault, going on deck and noticing that the vessel was sinking rapidly instead of jumping overboard returned to the torpedo room, closed the hatch on himself and then assisted a shipmate who had been trapped in the boat to close all water-tight doors leading to the torpedo room. By the time the last door was closed the boat had sunk in forty feet of water with every compartment flooded save the torpedo room. Breault and Brown by concentrating all their efforts on stopping leaks to the torpedo room were able to remain in their compartment for thirty-one hours at the end of which time they were rescued by a salvage party.

naval traditions. A cruiser action, commerce destroyer against a protector of commerce.

As the Revolutionary War continued, more ships were built or purchased for the Colonial Navy and privateers were commissioned. All were of the cruiser type of that day: frigates, brigs and schooners. In fact all through the Revolution the naval efforts of the Colonies were directed to the same end: to attack and harass the commerce of Great Britain. The sea commerce of the Colonies was smaller than that of Great Britain. It was felt that by continuous captures and sinkings of British merchant ships, Great Britain would be forced to send her naval vessels to the protection of her commerce, thus diverting them from the work of giving assistance to the military forces on

land. If the captures of merchant shipping were sufficiently great, the merchants in Great Britain might demand an end to the war to stop their pecuniary losses.

Moreover, the Colonies possessed no line-of-battle ships which might have enabled them to dispute command of the sea with the British fleet, and did not feel that they could afford such vessels. However, they did have the smaller vessels of cruiser type and it was considered that they could carry out the work of attacking commerce.

The results attained justified expectations, for the danger from American cruisers and privateers was so great that insurance rates on English cargoes were doubled toward the end of the war, and the sentiment thus created against continuing the war undoubtedly contributed largely toward its ending

and the granting of independence to the Colonies.

With the coming of peace after the Revolution, the sea-borne trade of the United States, which had almost gone out of existence during the war, advanced by leaps and bounds. Up to this time the naval efforts of the American Colonies had been mostly directed towards destroying the commerce of an enemy. Now it began to be realized that with the growth of merchant fleets went the need for protection should war come again. Washington, in addressing Congress in 1796, said: "To an active, external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable."

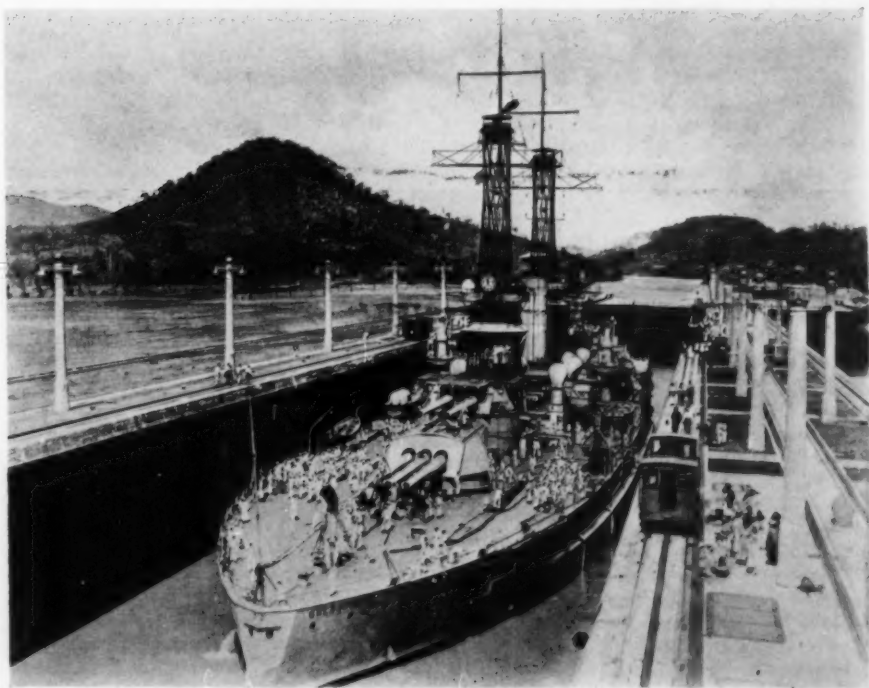
That this view was sound the country soon came to appreciate, for during these very years France began a continuous series of depredations upon our commerce, particularly throughout the West Indies, which led first to protests and diplomatic notes, and

finally in 1798 to an active naval war against the French.

Fortunately, about four years before, due to the piratical attacks of vessels of the Dey of Algiers upon our merchant shipping in the Mediterranean, Congress had authorized the building of six frigates. Before they were completed a treaty was signed with the Dey, and work on three was stopped. The other three were completed, and in their names is gathered much that is the finest in our naval history. These three ships were the *Constitution*, *United States*, and *Constellation*.

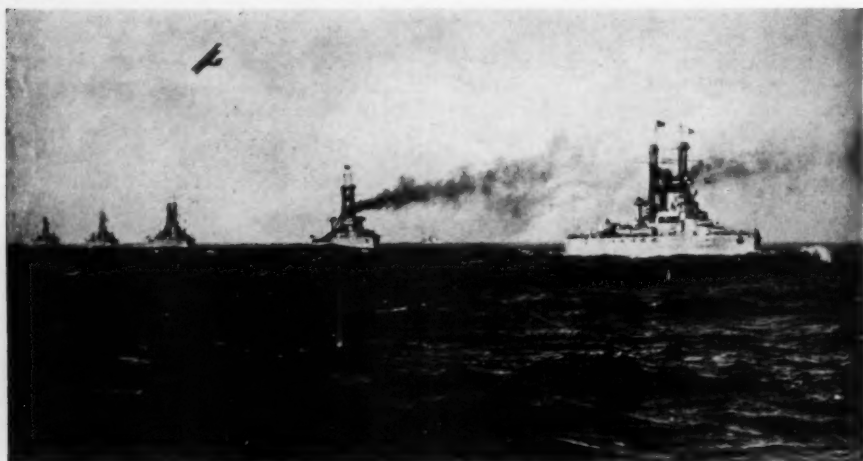
These ships formed the nucleus of the naval force which, augmented by smaller vessels, was sent to sea to protect our commerce and hunt down the French commerce-destroying cruisers.

From the various actions which took place, two stand out, the *Constellation's* capture of the *Insurgent*, and her victory over



THE OKLAHOMA

En route to join the Battle Fleet on the California Coast passes through the Panama Canal. Photo shows her in Pedro Miguel locks



THE FLEET IN FORMATION STANDS OUT TO SEA FOR MANEUVERS

The ever-alert destroyers and aeroplanes scout out miles ahead and keep the main body of battleships constantly informed of everything within a radius of hundreds of miles

the *Vengeance*, when the *Constellation's* main mast went over the side and with it "Little Jarvis" who refused to leave his post without orders.

Cruiser actions again, frigates and privateers raiding commerce, captured or driven off by protecting cruisers.

How effective was this protection to commerce may be seen from the fact that the exports of the Colonies increased from \$57,000,000 in 1797, when not a single American cruiser was in commission, to almost \$79,000,000 in 1799—twenty-two million dollars in two years.

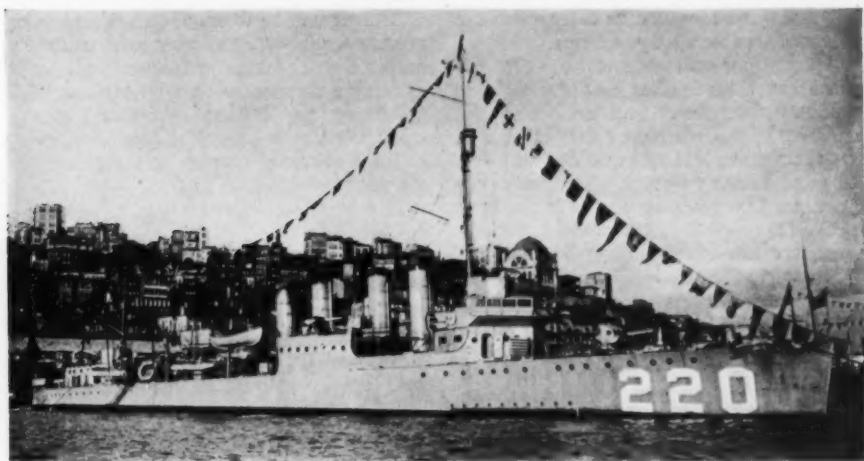
In the Revolution, we saw the United Colonies, with its cruisers, engaged in attacking the commerce of an enemy with immense sea-borne trade. In the war with France the conditions were reversed, and the United States with its cruisers protected its merchant ships against the commerce destroyers of the enemy. The war of 1812 reversed the conditions again, and as in the Revolution the United States took as its principal naval mission attacks on the commerce of Great Britain as the best and quickest way of causing serious loss to the enemy.

During the years that had passed the commerce of the United States had grown, but it was far less than that of Great Britain. On the other hand, the Navy of the United

States was immensely inferior to that of Great Britain, even though the latter was much occupied with the Napoleonic wars. It was accepted that American commerce would probably be driven from the seas. However, the American Navy could attack the commerce of Great Britain and, thereby, contribute largely toward a successful ending of the war.

When the war broke out, the Navy of the United States still consisted only of frigates, the cruisers of that day. They were fine ships of their class, more powerful than similar vessels built by other nations, but not equal in power to a line-of-battle ship. Some of the best thinkers of the country had strongly advocated building a navy of proper proportions, twelve to twenty ships of the line, and twenty or more frigates. This, however, had not been done and the United States entered the naval war with a few frigates only to attack the commerce of Great Britain.

For ten months or a year the American frigates, augmented by many privateers, carried out so successful a campaign of commerce destruction as to cause heavy loss and great anxiety in Great Britain. In these attacks on commerce, the raiding cruisers occasionally ran foul of the protectors, and we added to our naval history the battles of



A DESTROYER IN FULL DRESS

On Washington's birthday and July 4th every naval vessel in active commission and in port full dresses ship from 8 a. m. to sunset. The full dress consists of a rainbow of flags from the water line at the bow to the water line at the stern. Large American flags fly from both mastheads. On larger vessels of the Navy a national salute is fired at noon. This is one way our Navy has of perpetuating the traditions and ideals of our country's founders

the *Constitution* with the *Guerriere* and with the *Java*, and of the *United States* with the *Macedonian*, as well as lesser victories.

The losses of merchant ships, due to the American cruisers, became so great that the demands from Great Britain grew more insistent, and more war ships were sent to America to prevent cruisers getting to sea. This blockade became more and more effective, until finally, with the coming of peace in Europe, practically all the British Navy was free to give its attention to America, and commerce destruction was all but ended.

When we come to modern times, history repeats itself. Merchant ships are steel and propelled by steam instead of sails, and cruisers steam thirty knots instead of sailing ten, but when war comes, the cruising raider will hunt down and sink and capture the merchant ships, and other cruisers will go out to hunt the commerce raiders.

With the coming of the Great War, the fleets of Germany and of England were kept at home, eyeing each other and ready for the battle that both felt sure must come to settle the mastery of the ocean. The navy of Great Britain was the stronger and had cruisers to spare which could control the sea routes of the ocean. German commerce

disappeared from the seas, but British commerce continued, and upon this British commerce the Germans looked with eyes like those of the Americans in the wars of 1776 and 1812. Cruisers could work havoc with commerce and they must be sent out. Germany was blockaded, so cruisers appeared from the ends of the earth; fast light cruisers from foreign stations, the *Emden*, *Königsberg*, and *Dresden*, and merchant-men, away on peace-time voyages, converted into cruisers. For months these ships cruised about the waters of the earth, capturing and sinking merchant vessels, hunted high and low by British, French, and Japanese cruisers. One by one they were finally found and destroyed, or interned in neutral ports. Their end, however, did not come until ships were sent after them in such numbers that wherever a raider might turn there would she find an enemy waiting to destroy her.

The thread which has been traced through all these wars is the same. If two maritime sea-trading countries are at war, the commerce of the one with a weaker navy will almost automatically disappear from the seas, while the commerce of the other will continue and probably increase. Commerce destruction at once presents itself as a means of harassing the enemy and causing him

great loss. To prevent this destruction the enemy must protect his commerce.

Attacks upon commerce will be entrusted to cruisers, ships smaller than the fighting battleships, but faster and more powerful than ships of the merchant fleets and able to hunt them down and sink and destroy.

If commerce is to be protected, this protection must be given by vessels of the same type, and if possible, more powerful than the commerce raiders. The battle fleet must be kept complete with its various types of ships, so the number of cruisers must be ample not only for the needs of the fleet, but for the demands of commerce protection as well.

Trade routes are vast, and commerce extends all over the world. In time of war, the system of convoying fleets of merchant ships may be used to some extent, but oceans are too vast and trade routes too numerous to have enough cruisers to convoy merchant ships wherever their cargoes may take them. The convoy system, moreover, is passive protection, and the active offensive protection of hunting down and destroying commerce raiders wherever they may be heard from must also be employed.

Thus it may be accepted that, if a country possesses sea-borne commerce, it must be prepared to provide this commerce with protection in time of war. Moreover this protection can not be improvised at the time. With the growth of commerce, must go the building of cruisers as the protectors of this commerce.

Few people realize that the value of the exports and imports of the United States by sea exceeds the stupendous amount of \$8,000,000,000, and of this amount nearly 40% is carried in American vessels. The sea merchant fleet of the United States comprises steamers and sailing vessels with a total tonnage of over 12,400,000. Suppose war should come, who would propose that this immense sea-borne commerce should be left without protection? And if it were left without protection, and the ships tied up in harbors not daring to go out, what would be the result on the merchants and manufacturers of the country? It is inconceivable that anyone would accept such a situation, and every citizen would rightly demand that his commerce be protected.

Thanksgiving

Listen, ye sons of the bold Pilgrim Fathers;
Hearken, ye daughters of Puritan blood.
This is the day their thankfulness hallow'd,
A day set apart to give thanks unto God.

Ye who have come o'er the wide, trackless ocean,
From far away lands and the isles of the sea;
Mingling your blood and your hopes and ambitions
With those of the brave and the hardy and free.

Upraise your voices and join in the chorus.
Let the great anthems ascend to the sky.
Thanks be to God for the mercies He shows us.
Thanks be to Him, the one Father on high!

Here where the Melting Pot fuses the nation;
Mingling their blood into one glorious strain.
Americans all, from highest to lowest,
Sing the glad chorus again and again.

—Jeanette Norland.

DECORATIVE ARTS WING OF BOSTON MUSEUM

By Hannah R. London

SOME splendid examples of early American furniture and painting find themselves in appropriate settings in the new department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America in the Boston Museum of Art. The need for displaying period furniture in suitable backgrounds as an educational factor was long felt by the trustees and the idea, incubated so many years ago, has at last emerged with the new building, which now houses the erstwhile stored material.

In the original rooms with their period furniture, *objets d'art* are also on view, in fitting arrangement, so that the major and minor arts as they flourished together in their own day are seen together in our time.

Then, too, besides the rooms there are special galleries and exhibits. Furniture and the decorative arts—silver, textiles, tapestries, rugs, pottery, jewels—are all displayed, so far as possible, according to their national origins and in chronological order.

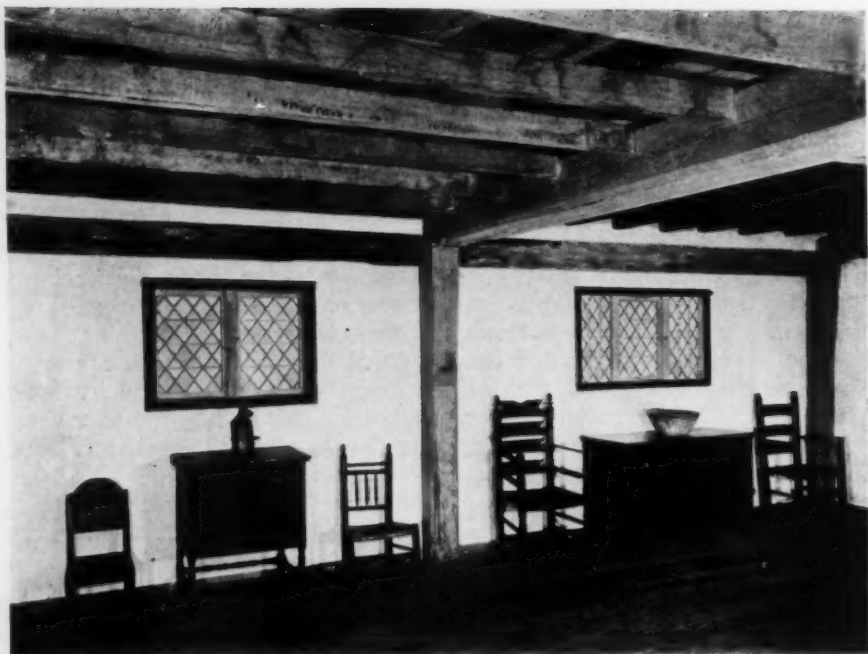
Especially interesting to D. A. R. readers is the early American section indicative of the simple beauty and quiet taste which prevailed in our early homes.

Typical of the third quarter of the seventeenth century is the New England living-room from a house in West Boxford, Massachusetts, known as the Brown-Pearl House. The framing timbers and the fireplace

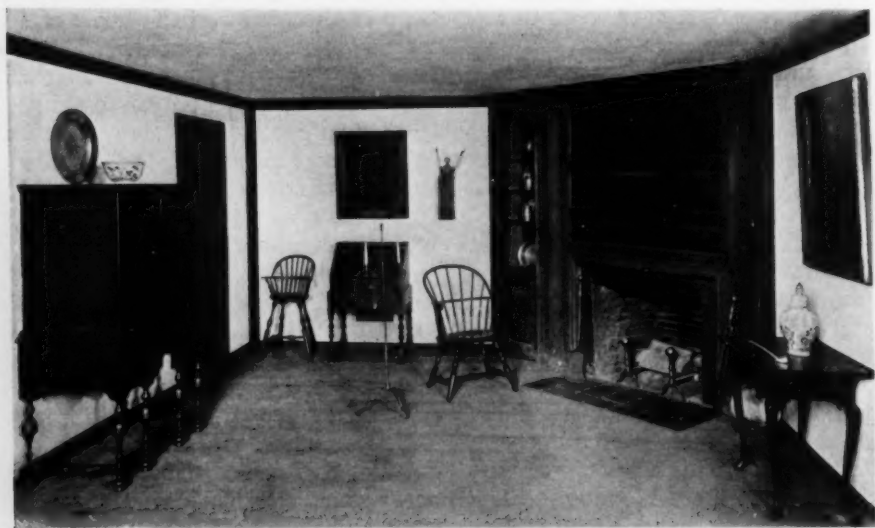
lintel of red oak duplicate the old house, but the floor and ceiling boards of pine and the bricks belong to the original room. The lines of the original fireplace had been obscured in the Brown-Pearl House by later masonry work and so the form of a well-authenticated fireplace of the period has been adopted—that from the house built by Abraham Brown, Jr., in 1663, at Watertown, Massachusetts.

The appearance of a Dutch interior is recalled to mind by the casement windows—made after an original frame at the Brown House—shedding a soft light upon the plaster-work which simulates the white-washed walls of our oldest houses. Even the objects in the room have been placed to represent the best taste of the period in the home of a well-to-do family. And the dimensions of this room, as well as the others, conform as nearly as possible to original specifications.

A later addition of the Brown-Pearl House at West Boxford, probably built about 1725, contained the fireplace paneling, the doorway, and girt casings. The white pine woodwork, never painted, has acquired a soft brown patina. Characteristic of interior woodwork made in New England at this time are the bolection mouldings and the cupboard with its arched opening. No windows of this period remained in the house, but bricks and hearth tiles were found and are incorporated in



THE LIVING-ROOM IN THE BROWN-PEARL HOUSE, WEST BOXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, SHOWING THE HEAVY TIMBERS AND CASEMENT WINDOWS



A CHARACTERISTIC BIT OF INTERIOR WOODWORK OF THE EARLY 18TH CENTURY IS DISPLAYED IN THE CUPBOARD WITH ITS ARCHED OPENING IN A LATER ADDITION OF THE BROWN-PEARL HOUSE



THE McINTIRE PARLOR CHAMBER. OLD TOILE DE JOUY IS USED FOR HANGINGS ON THE FOUR-POST BED



THE McINTIRE PARLOR WITH THE MAHOGANY SECRETARY, SOFA, AND SHIELD BACK CHAIRS IN THEIR ORIGINAL SETTING



the eighteenth century made of maple and walnut; one has mahogany veneer, the other is veneered with lustrous Amboy-na-wood, and hanging above the chests are portraits by John Smibert, the popular Colonial painter. Over the doorway the visitor catches a glimpse of a needlework panel, in its original frame, showing an open book with "The Ten Com-

THE AMERICAN GALLERY WITH ITS CHEST AND PORTRAITS BY SMIBERT

THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR WALL PAPER IN EXHIBITION '31"

the fireplace. Two lovely pieces of Delft ware, an iron candlestick, signed B. Gerish, 1736, paintings and pewter, grace the furniture which was made in America in the early eighteenth century.

On the south wall of the room—American Gallery—is seen a chest-on-frame at each side of the doorway in the William and Mary style of



mandments" and a border embroidered with flowers and birds made by Elizabeth Bennet in 1736.

On the east wall a door, with brass box-lock and wrought-iron hinges, taken from the parlor of the Jaffrey House, opens into an adjoining gallery. Opposite and between the windows, a looking-glass with walnut frame, made about 1710, hangs over a mahogany writing cabinet on which are brass candlesticks of the William and Mary period. There are other portraits by Smibert and Badger, high-boys, slant-top desks, and a Queen Anne mirror. A small, brass-bound mahogany box dated 1724, owned by the silversmith, John Coburn, a modern cupboard with glass of the eighteenth century, and lanterns made in the Museum duplicating old models complete the furnishings of this most interesting Gallery.

Exhibition "51" is significant for its wall paper, probably printed in Paris about 1800, depicting the four seasons of the year. The wall paper shown in this illustration was removed from a house in Hanover, New Hampshire, and presented to the Museum by Dartmouth College. On sheets of paper measuring about sixteen by nineteen inches, alluring scenic effects were cleverly produced in subtle gray tones representing figures, architecture, distant hills, and expansive skies. An advantageous setting for the scenic wall paper is in the woodwork formerly in the Dodd House, built about 1810, on Salem Street, Boston, and in the furnishings of the room with its handsome hangings of the period.

The Lucy Derby Fuller collection has a fine American sideboard

of mahogany and satinwood, in the style of Hepplewhite. Here stand a pair of satinwood knife boxes and above a Simon Willard gilt clock formerly in the possession of Elias Haskett Derby of Salem. Fine Hepplewhite chairs are placed under French engravings of the eighteenth century from paintings by H. Fragonard and Mlle. Gerard. Engravings of George Washington and the Marquise de La Fayette, also decorate the walls in this room in which are to be found rare examples of the art of Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe. More than passing mention should be given to the wall case here, containing Oriental Lowestoft plates, bearing the monogram of Elias Haskett Derby, and to the McIntire doorway conspicuous for its dignity and grace, which was taken from the home of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Derby) West in Peabody, Massachusetts. Note the paneled door which is a clever replacement.

There are three rooms in the Museum exhibit taken from the home of the Derby West's in Peabody, designed by Samuel McIntire of Salem—the dining room, the parlor, and the parlor-bedroom. The Reverend William Bentley of Salem after calling on the Wests in October 1801 noted the following in his diary:

"The house in front is of two stories with four equal rooms. The apartments are finished in as good order as any I have ever seen. The furniture was rich but never violated the chastity of correct taste. The pictures were excellent. The paper and linen hangings were superb. The movable furniture, rich, uniform, but simple."

Excepting the glazed window sashes which were designed and made at the Museum after careful



THE MCINTIRE DOORWAY FROM THE WEST HOUSE IN PEABODY, IN THE LUCY DERBY FULLER COLLECTION

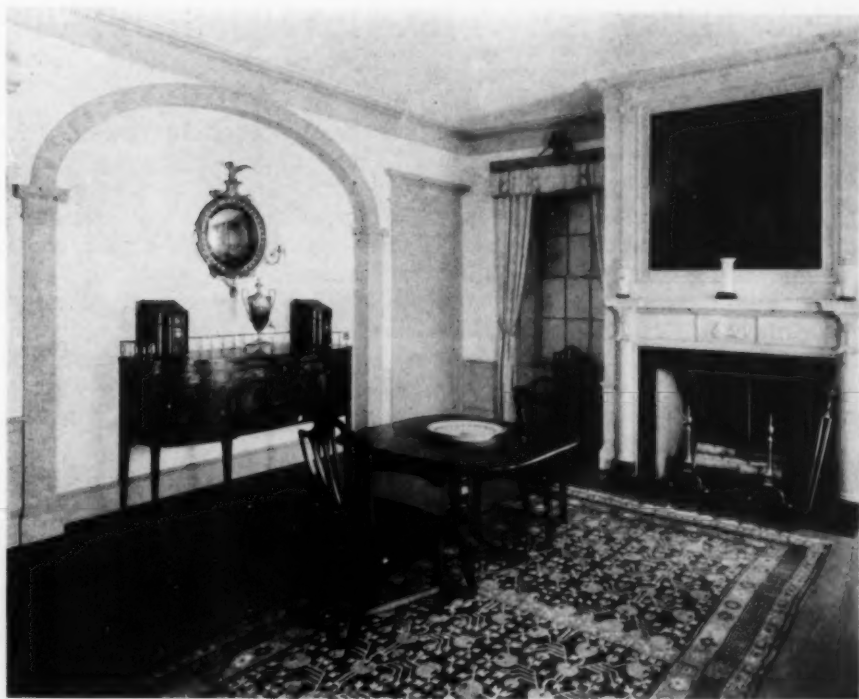
study, the woodwork in the dining room is complete and original.

A Neapolitan artist, Corné, painted the fireplace panel, brought over from Italy, in one of the Derby ships. It is a copy of a painting by William Redmore Bigg exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1792, and its companion piece, "Sunday Morning," is in the McIntire Parlor.

In the McIntire Parlor it was necessary to replace the floor of painted pine, the window sash, and the doorway. Otherwise the room remains as it was originally built including the mantelpiece which is intact in every detail even to the lining of soapstone.

The ornamental features, modeled in low relief, of the doorway and mantelpiece are of French putty applied to the wood, a characteristic treatment of the time.

Many of the furnishings placed in this home have come back to their original setting. These are the shield-back Hepplewhite chairs, the pair of Sheraton armchairs, the card tables, the sofa, the firescreen, and a pair of window cornices, all of American workmanship. The pigeon holes of the mahogany secretary probably made in Salem are labelled with the names of Salem ships. The hangings of damask and the coverings on the furniture are of the period or earlier, and the Turkey carpet of Ushak type



THE McINTIRE DINING ROOM. "THE FURNITURE WAS RICH BUT NEVER VIOLATED THE CHASTITY OF CORRECT TASTE"

is typical of those imported by the merchants of the day. A chandelier with pendants of cut glass is of the late eighteenth century.

The woodwork of the parlor chamber is also complete except for the replacement of the plain panel over the fireplace and the window sashes. The floor boards were taken from the eighteenth century house and the dado panel in this room, as in the other two rooms, is of one width of white pine. The marble hearth and facing and the soapstone lining are original parts of the fireplace.

The Hepplewhite chairs with elliptical backs, the four-post bed and the English bow-front commode with

its dressing-glass, were originally owned by the Derby family of Peabody.

The window and bed hangings are of old Toile de Jouy. The candlesticks on the mantelpiece are of gilded brass and Wedgwood Jasper ware, supporting pendants of cut glass. The Persian carpets of the Seraband and Feraghan type were made and imported about 1800.

The Boston Art Museum has lent itself to educating the public not only in revealing the beauty and grace with which our ancestors were surrounded in their daily lives, but also by suggestion has afforded many an idea which we can interpret in our own surroundings to-day.

THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND SABBATH

By Carrie M. W. Weis

As we stand on the heights of the old town of Plymouth in Massachusetts looking toward the sea, a view of its beautiful harbor stretches out before us.

Following the harbor line to the northeast, safely sheltered by the reef and headland of the Gurnet Lights, is a green and partly wooded island, which, as it reflects the summer sun, shows a scene of attractive beauty, enclosed, as it is, by the sparkling waters of the bay.

This is Clark's Island, and with it is ever associated a hallowed memory; for it is the spot where, in 1620, the fatigued and almost perishing party of exploring Pilgrims found a refuge from the storm, and there spent the first Sabbath on the New England shore.

Let us count the first few Sabbaths of the Pilgrims, after they in their good ship, *Mayflower*, had reached the shores of Cape Cod. By the dates in Governor Bradford's journal, we learn that they anchored in Provincetown Bay on Saturday, the 11th of November (O. S.) which was the day they signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. The next day, Sunday the 12th, they spent on shipboard. The Sabbath of the 19th was spent on board ship in like manner, after the return of their first exploring party, which, headed by Captain Miles Standish, had explored on foot the upper part of the Cape, near what is now Provincetown.

The Sabbath of the 26th they passed also on board the ship, after

the week's work in repairing their shallop in preparation for further exploration.

Nearly the whole of the third week was given up to the second expedition, when, with the help of the shallop, they explored the land farther south on the Cape, near what is now Truro; but their return, with the news of no favorable place to locate, still further delayed their plans.

The next Sabbath, the 3d of December, found the Pilgrim congregation still assembled in their only house and church thus far, the ship at anchor.

On Wednesday, the 6th of December, a party of eighteen started on the third and final expedition, when they explored the lower part of the Cape. As they rounded the southern part of the bay sleet and rain and wind overtook them, and their course was impeded by the heavy seas.

The shallop with difficulty made her way farther up the shore; and finally struck into a channel which led them into what is now Plymouth Harbor, and they came to anchor under the lee of an island just ahead.

This was Friday night, December 8, and the journal tells us that they drew up their shallop on the sandy beach and that they kept their watch all night upon that shore, by the light of a small fire.

But the morning brought clearing skies, and in the breaking sunlight, they marched around the uninhabited island. In this little band were



SCENE OF THE FIRST PILGRIM SABBATH IN NEW ENGLAND

Gov. John Carver, William Bradford, Capt. Miles Standish, Edward Winslow, Richard Warren, Stephen Hopkins and John Howland. Of the ships crew, there were two of the master's mates, one gunner and three sailors. It was in honor of one of these mates, John Clark, that the island received its name, due to the fact that he was the first to set foot upon it.

Here then, on Saturday, they rested, made their camp, fixed their fowling pieces, and dried their drenched clothing. This being the last day of the week, instead of making plans for further explorations, they made ready to continue their camp and in accordance with their regular custom to keep the Sabbath the following day. Details of this service have not come down in

history; neither can we fully picture the scenes of that day, but it was upon this desolate island, under a winter sky, their only shelter the trees of the forest, that these men of faith and resolution, of trust and obedience, dedicated the hours to the worship of God.

"And the sounding aisles of the dim woods" rang,

To the anthems of the free."

On Clark's Island of today is pointed out to the visitor the Pulpit Rock, named in memory of this first Pilgrim service. The rock is the only visible monument yet in existence to commemorate the historic spot.

"Yes, call that holy ground,

The soil where first they trod!

They have left unstained what there they found,

Freedom to worship God."

By Coach and Airplane

By HAROLD L. DEBUS

ONCE upon a beautiful fall morning in 1849 a handsome carriage, drawn by a span of thoroughbred horses and driven by a liveried coachman, rolled down the drive of the palatial Livingston Manor on the Hudson. Three people were in the carriage, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Livingston and their little daughter Cornelia, 8 years old. The fair face and eyes of the pretty child were flushed and sparkling, for she was going on a shopping trip to New York city, 20 miles down the river.

Eighty years have passed. The Livingston estate of 168,000 acres is now a part of New York City. Livingston Manor still stands, a monument to the colorful days of 1776. Van Rensselaer Livingston sleeps in the village churchyard. The same churchyard is the last resting place of his grandsires. On the headstones are engraved the names of Robert Livingston, first lord of the manor and original immigrant from Scotland; Phillip Livingston, second lord of the manor, whose cousin Robert Livingston, signed the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Peter R. Livingston, officer in the Revolution and Major Moncrief Livingston, of the New York Militia during the War of 1812.

But what of the girl Cornelia, where is she? Oh, she was married in due time to W. A. Bryant, who later became a successful business man in Waterloo, Ia. She now resides in Hollywood, Calif., and has three sons, Frank Rensselaer Bryant, Phillip Livingston Bryant and James Edward Bryant, all successful in their lines of endeavor.

Proof that Mrs. Cornelia Livingston Bryant still looks upon life with the same happy expectation

that sparkled in her eyes 80 years ago, is reflected in the fact that she made a 1900-mile airplane flight recently from Los Angeles to her old home in Waterloo.

The trip was made via the Western Air Express, tri-motored twelve passenger

Fokker "Dawn-to-Dusk" air liner to Kansas City and thence by the private plane of C. A. Morris, a friend of the family and Waterloo motor car dealer.

Mrs. Bryant boarded the big Western Air Express liner with the same happy smile that marked her face that day in 1849 when she started for New York City with her father and mother. She was the oldest passenger ever to make a flight in a Western Air Express plane, according to company officials. The aerial journey wasn't her first experience in the air, however. Eight years ago she was a passenger on board an Imperial Airways plane in a flight between London and Brussels.

"The years have treated me kindly and I am glad to be living in this most remarkable

age," said Mrs. Bryant. "I enjoy airplane traveling very much. It is comfortable, convenient and gets one to one's destination without unnecessary delay. I expect to return to Los Angeles by the Western Air Express route."

Mrs. Bryant is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the services of Peter R. Livingston, 1737-1794, who was Colonel of the 10th Regiment, Albany County Militia and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, and a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, Lord of Livingston Manor.



V. V. Stockton Photo

MRS. CORNELIA LIVINGSTON BRYANT
87 years old, who made a 1900 mile airplane trip to her old home in Waterloo, Ia.



"Sibley House"

Minnesota's Most Historic Spot

IN THE FALL of 1835, the little village of St. Peter's, later known as Mendota, was thrown into a quiver of anticipation by the news that Henry Hastings Sibley, the fur trader, was to erect the first stone house in this new territory. The artisans among the French and Indians were soon busy quarrying the native rock, gathering willow withes, and hewing huge beams from the near-by forests. No nails being available, wooden pegs were used to fasten the joists, and willow withes chinked with mud from the river bottom were used for lath and plaster. This made a construction which was both warm and durable, and the building is today as sturdy as when erected.

Sibley's hospitality soon won for his home the name of "Sibley's Hotel." This hospitality was not lessened when in 1845 he and Sarah Jane Steele were married at Fort Snelling, and their home became the gathering place of friends and distinguished travelers. Such men as Schoolcraft, the explorer; Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan; Major Long; Jean Nicolle; John C. Fremont; George Catlin; Fetherstonough, the geologist; Captain Marryat, the English novelist; and many more found a welcome at their table.

The house, as originally built, consisted of an office, dining room, and study on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, an attic over all, and storerooms and kitchen in the basement. There were also other buildings for smoke houses, stables, fur storage, ice house, dog kennels, and well house near-by. Upon Mr. Sibley's marriage, the office was transformed into a parlor, containing the first piano brought into the territory, a fine new stove and mahogany furniture, with a floor covering of Brussels carpet which was the sensation of the day. He added an ell containing an office with the only fireplace in the house. There was an outside stairway leading

from the ground to the second floor at the base of the attic stairway. This was used by Indian visitors, many of whom had traveled long distances seeking Sibley's advice regarding their disputes and troubles. Night coming upon them, they gladly mounted to the attic where, rolled in their blankets, they slept in rows upon the floor. The Indians gave Sibley the name "Wah-ze-o-man-see" (Walker-in-the-Pines) on account of his stature.

Honors came rapidly to the old house through its owner, who in 1830 was the first "Justice of the Peace" west of the Mississippi River. The year 1848 saw him in Congress as a delegate from "Minnesota," the new territory left after Wisconsin was made a State. In 1862 came the Civil War and several Indian uprisings in the new State. Sibley was then commissioned colonel and served so successfully through the Indian campaigns that he was commissioned a general by President Lincoln. This added greater lustre to the old mansion.

The entrance of Minnesota into the Union as a State with Sibley's election as Governor gave Mendota high hopes of being the Capital city, but Sibley, with wise foresight, declared against the project. The natural location among the hills, picturesque though it was, was not the ideal site for the city of the future, and St. Paul was chosen. So the old house was sold, its early glories at an end.

The Parish of Mendota, its new owners, used it as a convent, a school, a storehouse, and later a summer art school. Then truly it came upon evil days. Tramps hid in it, tore up its floors for firewood, and nearly wrecked the building. But fortunately the house was presented to the Minnesota D. A. R. to be used in perpetuity as a Sibley Museum. Restorations were necessary. Furniture and relics have made it a thing of beauty—"Minnesota's Mount Vernon."

—NELLIE C. JEFFERSON.

Important Notice

ALL subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Mrs. James F. Donahue, National Chairman, Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW MEXICO

The Tenth State Conference, New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution, met in the New Museum, at Santa Fe, October 12th and 13th, 1928. At ten o'clock the assembly call was given by Corporal Fred Cheremiah, Troop E, 111th Cavalry, New Mexico National Guard.

To the music of the processional march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," played by Mrs. George R. Van Stone, the bearer of the United States Flag, Ruth Louise Parkhurst, followed by Frances DeHuff with the State flag, and the pages, Ann Espe, Gladys Andrews, Mary Brownlee, Elsie DuVal, and Frances Andrews, escorted the State Regent, the Honorary State Regents and the State Officers to their appointed places. The State Regent then declared the Conference in session. Frances Andrews and Mary Brownlee acted as the State Regent's personal pages. Mrs. Richard M. Thorne, State Chaplain, read from the Scriptures and offered prayer, after which the salute to the flag was given, led by Mrs. J. F. Hinkle.

Following the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the Hon. James C. McConvery, Mayor of Santa Fe, gave an address of welcome. The welcome from the hostess chapter was given by the Regent, Mrs. Jesse F. Brownlee, and responded to by Mrs. Claude H. Spitzmesser, Regent of the Lew Wallace Chapter.

The address of the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Elery Andrews, was most inspiring and was so filled with loyalty and the fire of patriotism that everyone was aroused anew to the duties and privileges of the American citizen.

The following officers responded to roll call: Mrs. Frank Elery Andrews, State Regent, Mrs. David L. Geyer, State Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. M. Thorne, State Chaplain, Mrs. W. J. Herrle, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jesse Brownlee, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Homer H. Ward, State Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Doty, State Registrar, and Mrs. J. F. Joyce, State Historian. Then greetings were given by the Honorary

State Regents, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Mrs. R. P. Barnes, Mrs. Francis Wilson and Mrs. George K. Angle. Greetings were read from Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General, and from several State Regents. The message of the President General to the 37th Continental Congress was read by Mrs. L. E. Merchant.

The State Regent displayed a beautiful gavel which had been made for her and presented to her by Mr. Lewis Badger, a member of the Nebraska S. A. R. The gavel was from the bark of the largest and one of the oldest cottonwood trees in Nebraska, which stands on the bank of the Big Blue River, near the State Regent's former home. At the close of her term of office, Mrs. Andrews will present it to the State Conference.

A delightful luncheon was served at the DeVargas, Mrs. Brownlee presided as toast-mistress and brief talks were made by Mrs. Andrews, who gave a toast to the Flag and Our Country; Mrs. Ashenfelter, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Angle. Mrs. R. C. Dillon, wife of the Governor, was introduced and spoke briefly.

At two-thirty o'clock the Conference was again called to order by the State Regent. Reports of State Officers and Auditing and Credentials Committees were followed by Mrs. Angle who gave a witty report of the 37th Continental Congress.

After the second business session the State Chaplain conducted the Memorial Service. The tribute of Lew Wallace Chapter in honor of Mrs. Mary Carns was given by Mrs. Shortle; the tribute of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter in honor of Mrs. Laeta Best by Mrs. Weltmer; the tribute of Jacob Bennett Chapter in honor of Mrs. R. B. Allen by Mrs. Kiner; the tribute of Roswell Chapter in honor of Mrs. Josephine Wood was given by Mrs. Kellahin. As each tribute was given, a white candle was lighted and set in a brass candelabra. There was a moment's pause to honor the passing of Mrs. S. A. Alexander, March 23, 1924, and Mrs. Earl Bullock, January 28, 1925, members of Jacob Bennett Chapter. The

Scottish Rite Choir sang "Souls of The Righteous," the Twenty-third Psalm was repeated in unison and the service closed with a benediction by the Chaplain.

In the evening a reception was held at the Executive Mansion, with Governor and Mrs. Dillon and Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter as hosts. The spacious rooms were resplendent with flags and a profusion of autumn flowers. In the receiving line were Mrs. Brownlee, who introduced the guests, Mrs. Dillon, the State Regent, the Honorary State Regents, State Officers and Chapter Regents. A most delightful program was given by a group of Colonial Dames, who sang a number of the early American songs. A number of Scotch melodies were rendered by Colonel Andrew of Roswell, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Andrew.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at nine-thirty o'clock by the State Regent. After the singing of "America" reports were given by the Chapter Regents and the State Chairmen. Resolutions endorsing the present administration, the restriction of immigration, adequate navy, and

adoption of the flag code were adopted. A D. A. R. Student Loan Fund was established and ten cents per capita was voted for this fund.

Mrs. George K. Angle was made an Honorary State Regent, after which the Conference closed by singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and the benediction by the State Chaplain.

The Daughters were then entertained at a luncheon by Mrs. R. F. Twitchell, at which Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the chapter by Mrs. Mary C. Prince, State Regent, in 1898.

The table was centered with a huge three-tiered birthday cake, lighted by thirty red, white and blue candles. This cake was the gift of Mrs. Hall and was cut by Mrs. Hewett, the first elected Chapter Regent, after all had made a wish for the prosperity and success of the chapter. Mrs. Weltmer, Miss Atkinson, and Mrs. Hewett, the three charter members, gave interesting talks.

MRS. W. J. HERRLE,
State Recording Secretary.

Announcement

NATIONAL CHAPTER CONTEST

BEGINNING October 1, 1929, ending March 31, 1930, there will be a National Chapter Contest to secure subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes are given through the generosity of the six National Vice Chairmen of the Magazine Committee and the National Chairman, namely: Mrs. James Corbitt of New York; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Zebulon Judd of Alabama; Mrs. Earl B. Padgett of Ohio; Mrs. Charles B. Handley of Oklahoma; Mrs. Walter W. Reed of Washington; and Mrs. James F. Donahue.

The prizes will be awarded to the Chairmen of the winning chapters at the Thirty-ninth Continental Congress, in Washington, D. C., April, 1930.

There will be six groups—prorated according to membership, the prize in each group going to the chapter securing the most subscriptions in proportion to its membership.

Renewals will count as new subscriptions.

First Prize.....	\$10.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 25 or less.
Second Prize.....	\$25.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 25 to 50.
Third Prize.....	\$35.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 50 to 100.
Fourth Prize.....	\$50.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 100 to 200.
Fifth Prize.....	\$60.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 200 to 350.
Sixth Prize.....	\$75.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 350 or more.

The name of the Chapter which is to receive credit must accompany each subscription.

Subscription blanks may be secured by applying to the Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Subscriptions \$2.00 per year.

Make checks and money orders payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

What Constitutes a Good Home Maker?

The Girl Home-Makers Prize Essay

By DOROTHY GERTRUDE McGOWN

Nineteen Years Old, Senior at Henry Clay High School, Lexington, Kentucky

Dedicated to Bryan Station Chapter, D. A. R.

The home revolves around the home maker. Technically speaking, the latter should have a thorough knowledge of all phases of home life; but it is impossible for one to do this in even a life-time. However, if she has a receptive attitude, she will read, study, and attend lectures, and be able to meet situations as problems arise. If she is receptive toward civic life, spiritual guidance, home culture, child life, and home management she will be a successful mother and home maker.

Nearly all of a mother's time is taken up in her daily duties but she owes it to her children to have an intelligent knowledge of the activities that concern her and her family. Laws are man made and at times are unjust and unsuitable. The women of the country have great influence and can, by getting fully behind laws beneficial to women and children, obtain their passage.

Homes and cities may be made outwardly beautiful, but if God and His teachings are not present within the home the beauty is lost. Little children are very susceptible to God's teachings and this spark of love, for religion is love, should be cultivated. The impressions that a child receives during the early years of life stays always. So that it is very important that the mother brings her children up in a spiritual atmosphere; for God has trusted her with His little ones to start right in this big world.

Standards of the home are reflected definitely in the lives of the children who live there. A home in the true sense of the word must contain comfort, beauty and hospitality; a home to which the husband and children feel free to bring their friends.

Here in this home the little ones start life and mother must consider all phases of their training. There must be a time for literature, art, good music, and in the recreational hours a little nature study. Nature sur-

rounds us and we are so much happier if we are able to understand and appreciate it. It brings one closer to God.

One of the very important items to consider is the child life. From the beginning this child's future habits are formed and we want them to be good habits. Troubles are just as big to the little child as ours are to us. It is the mother's place to take time to hear and talk over these little troubles. Never ignore them. Father and mother can be, and should be, the most intimate friends their children have.

Children take their parents as models so that no laxity in morals can be allowed if you want your child to be upright. Explain to them the questions they ask and they are not likely to go wrong in life. Ignorance can cause more harm than knowledge.

The physical habits of a child are just as important and should not be neglected. A study of foods and the symptoms of diseases will enable you to know when a doctor is needed.

Your children are the future men and women of the Nation, and if you train them in health, culture and morals, they will be an honor to their Country. It depends on the homes as to what kind of citizens we have.

Home management is last but not least. Whether a housewife has servants or does her own work she should make a study of how to manage her home—that is, food buying and preparation, convenient methods of work, texture of goods, and appreciation of money.

Then, I should say as a summary that the aim of a home maker is to have a home which is: economically sound, mechanically convenient, physically healthful, artistically satisfying, socially responsible, mentally stimulating, spiritually inspiring, morally wholesome, and founded on mutual affection and respect.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY MAJOR BENJAMIN MAY CHAPTER



MONUMENT ERECTED BY HIMMARSHÉE CHAPTER, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Himmarsee Chapter (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.) was organized May 9, 1927, with 15 members. Mrs. Alvin A. Sturgis was Organizing Regent. The name was chosen from the Indian legend of New River, which appeared suddenly over night, "Himmarsee" being the local Indian name for new water. The membership roll now numbers forty-two.

We have paid for our Chapter Chair in Constitution Hall. We contribute to Ellis Island, The Immigrants Manual, and Mont Verde School. Each year a medal has been given to the High School pupil having the highest average in American History, and one medal has been presented to the Girl Scout writing the best Essay on The Flag. Each program has included some historical paper or address. The Magazine has been placed on the shelves of Public Library.

Our second anniversary was celebrated by the realization of our Memorial Dream, when, on May 13, 1929, we unveiled a marker on the site of the Old Fort. The bronze tablet set in granite is mounted on a concrete base overlooking New River Inlet, at the United States Coast Guard Base, and bears the following inscription:

THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF
OLD FORT LAUDERDALE
BUILT IN 1838 BY

MAJOR WILLIAM LAUDERDALE
IN COMMAND HERE DURING THE SEMINOLE WARS
ERECTED BY HIMMARSEE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1929



MRS. A. O. BLACKMAR

One of the oldest members, and Honorary Regent, of Oglethorpe Chapter. She is 98 (born April 26, 1831)

The exercises were as follows: Assembly Call by Bugler Fred. B. Burnham, Chief Boatswain's Mate United States Coast Guard; The Invocation, by Dr. John G. King of the First Presbyterian Church; introduction of those assisting by Mrs. Alvin A. Sturgis; singing of America by the Audience, History of Fort Lauderdale by Rev. R. D. Tracy of All Saints Episcopal Church. The unveiling was by two Boy Scouts descended directly from Revolutionary ancestors, Reed Bryan, Eagle Scout, a descendant of Col-

onel William Bryan, and Douglas Stoner, Boy Scout, a descendant of Lieutenant Peter Walker.

Greetings from the State Regent of Florida, Mrs. B. Edward Brown, and other distinguished Daughters, address by Mrs. Brook G. White, Jr., Vice President General, and Salute to the Flag by the Audience.

This marker is doubly dear to us as our beloved past State Regent, Mrs. B. Edward Brown, spoke to us at this time, the effort being one of her last devoted to the cause of Patriotism.

EUGENIA WALKER STONER, *Historian*.



KNOX CONWAY CHAPTER MEMORIAL TO A
REVOLUTIONARY HERO

Rufus King Chapter (Jamaica, N. Y.) celebrated its ninth birthday with a luncheon in New York City, January 8, 1927. Over 60 members were present, including 12 charter members. Several State Officers were guests and Mrs. William Boardman, the Regent, presided. The principal address was made by the New York State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Kramer, after which Mrs. Pelletreau gave a talk on the development and etiquette of the United States Flag. Music was furnished by young ladies in charming colonial frocks, who played the harp, violin and piano. Greetings were read from the former Regent, Mrs. M. R. Dugan.

In honor of the Sesquicentennial Year, the chapter presented two copies of Dr. Brush's "Life of Rufus King" to the members of the graduating class of the Jamaica Training School for Teachers who demonstrated special fitness to teach United States History in the elementary schools of New York City. These books were awarded to Harry Eberlin and Gladys Clayton. For several years the chapter has given medals to the members of the graduating class of two local public

schools for excellence in history throughout the senior year in school. Three awards were made at the mid-year commencement to two boys and one girl.

ANNA E. FOOTE,
Historian.

Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.)

On Armistice Day an interesting ceremony took place, when the World War Memorial was unveiled. The exercises were held near the monument at one corner of the Court House square. A line of march was formed at the home of Randolph County's World War Governor, James P. Goodrich, the program opening with music by the Band, followed by the singing of America, led by Philip Heltz, an over-seas soldier. The invocation was given by the Rev. Frederic Carter of the local Friends church. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung, during which Roy and Robert Barnes (sons of a chapter member) raised the Flag. The Flag Salute was led by Mrs. A. C. Wilmore, and Lionel L. Harmison, Commander of the local American Legion Post. The Hon. James P. Goodrich made an address which preceded the presentation of the memorial by Mrs. Ben. E. Hinshaw, Regent of the Chapter. After the unveiling, by Mary Marjorie Vanlandingham, Lois Frazee, Harriet Beals, Gertrude Turner, Barbara Clark and Elizabeth Miller, daughters of Chapter members, Judge A. L. Bales gave the acceptance address. The thanks and appreciation of the American Legion were expressed by Captain Bowen and L. L. Harmison, Commander.

After the Star Spangled Banner the Rev. G. M. Payne gave the benediction, after which the salute was fired by the Union City American Legion Post. Taps was sounded by Robert Beals, Bugler.

The memorial consists of a granite base and monument on which rests a bronze Doughboy, life size. On each of two sides is a bronze tablet with the words, "Donated by the D. A. R., together with other loyal citizens of Randolph County." On the other tablet are the names of the thirty-six boys from this County who died in the World War.

The bronze Doughboy was the gift of the five Goodrich brothers, Percy, James Edward, John, and William. The memorial was made possible by the continuous efforts

for a period of over two years of a very splendid Committee of the Chapter.

MARY S. HINSHAW,
Regent.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.) celebrated Flag Day by marking a Court in the Gold Star Tree Court of Honor on Kings Highway Memorial Boulevard. Each of the fourteen trees were marked with the official marker of the National Society World War Registrars.

Members of the St. Louis Chapter, Children American Revolution, placed a flag and a bouquet of red, white and blue flowers by each marker.

MRS. JOSEPH S. CALFEE,
Regent.

Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.) celebrated George Washington's birthday February 22, 1928, with a luncheon at the Blue Tea-Pot, with Miss Agnes Wells, Dean of Women of Indiana University, Mrs. Harvey Morris, State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. John Stoner of Valparaiso, Past State Treasurer, as honor guests. The tables were very attractive with center pieces of calla lilies and patriotic colors and the hand painted place cards, the work of the beloved artist chapter member, Mrs. Viola Montgomery, were cherished souvenirs of the happy event. Following the luncheon, guests and members repaired to the Library Auditorium where more than two hundred ladies were entertained with a patriotic program, Dean Wells being the principal speaker, using Washington's Prayer as the keynote of her message. During the reception which followed, punch was served by the Misses Mattie and Zella White.

An outstanding accomplishment of the chapter for 1928 was the impressive memorial service of unveiling a marker on June 24, at the grave of Philip Langdon, a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Franklin Cemetery. A large number of chapter members, also visiting members from Champaign, Ill., witnessed the ceremonies, which were very impressive. Rev. Junkin, of Salem Presbyterian Church, offered prayer. A tribute to Philip Langdon was read by Miss Zella White, who was chairman of the committee on marking Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves, and who had charge of placing



PIKE MEMORIAL ERECTED BY COL. ARCHIBALD
LOCHRY CHAPTER

the marker. Margaret Ann and Kathryn Crim, daughters of the Regent, drew the Flag above the marker and Taps was sounded. Rev. Bates of Canton M. E. Church gave the benediction.

Our Chapter is steadily growing, numbering 81 members. We have met all National and State obligations and sent boxes of material to Ellis Island. Have purchased and paid for a chair in Constitution Hall, in honor of our organizing Regent, Mrs. Morris.

This year's (28-29) work opened with a meeting in September, observing Constitution Day, and each month topics of patriotism and national interest have been given. The President General's message is also a feature of our programs each month. Flag Day is always observed at the country home of some member, often by a garden party. On February 22, 1929, the members enjoyed a luncheon, followed with a program in honor of the one hundred and ninety-seventh birthday of George Washington.

May we, as loyal Daughters of the American Revolution, never lose sight of the priceless heritage which is ours.

ZELLA WHITE, Historian.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter (San Antonio, Tex.).

Two noteworthy events are recounted by our chapter after the close of the regular sessions. During the Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in San Antonio, May 28 to June 7, we had a directory of visiting D. A. R.'s. On June 6, at the home of Mrs. O. M. Farnsworth, the chapter entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. James T. Roundtree, the State Regent; Mrs. J. Frank Davis, the retiring Regent of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter; Mrs. Sterling C. Robertson, the incoming Regent, and Daughters of the American Revolution attending the biennial. Among distinguished guests present were: Mrs. Logan A. Gillentine, past Vice-President from Tennessee, Mrs. Barrett of Virginia, a well-known writer, and Mrs. Riley of North Carolina.

Flag Day was appropriately observed with a luncheon given at the Menger Hotel in honor of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. E. J. Fellowes gave the children a beautiful silk flag for their society. Miss Mary Jane Grant, President, made the speech of acceptance. A pageant depicting the history of the American Flag was then given by the children, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Geo. Boeck and under the direction of Miss Mary Belle McKenzie. Mrs. Fellowes then, in the name of the Daughters of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, pre-



WAR MEMORIAL AT WINCHESTER, INDIANA

sented Mrs. J. Frank Davis, the retiring Regent, with a pin.

The San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, as well as the Children of the Revolution, were on the platform with their flags at the Elks ceremony held in front of the Alamo the night of June 14.

K. RANDALL STALEY,
Historian.

Colonel Archibald Lochry Chapter (Lawrenceburg, Ind.) on Sept. 11, dedicated a memorial to two distinguished soldiers. The memorial, which was placed at the entrance to Greendale Cemetery, is a large granite boulder more than six feet high, bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription, "In honor of Brigadier General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the explorer and discoverer of Pikes Peak, born Jan. 5, 1779, killed at York,

Canada, April 27, 1813, in the War of 1812. His father, Colonel Zebulon Pike, was the original owner of this tract of land, now Greendale Cemetery." Colonel Pike's grave in Greendale Cemetery has been suitably marked.

Lochry Chapter, organized six years ago with 12 members, now has a membership of sixty-nine. We have been busy marking sites, as Dearborn County is rich in historic interest. A large monument was erected near the scene of the Lochry Massacre. This was a battle of the Revolution, as Colonel Archibald Lochry was sent down the Ohio River for the relief of George Rogers Clark. They landed at the mouth

of a creek which bears his name and were attacked by Indians under the leadership of British soldiers. Nearly all were killed, including Colonel Lochry.

We have marked the graves of 14 Revolutionary Soldiers and have placed a bronze tablet on the court house in honor of the one hundred or more whose graves can not be located but are known to have been buried in Dearborn County. We erected a memorial made of small boulders to Ephraim Morrison, a Revolutionary Soldier who made the first settlement, and to his son Samuel Morrison, the first white child born in the county.

The county commissioners have granted us the use of a room in the court house in which to start a historical museum.

MRS. WALTER KERR,
Historian.

Lawrence Chapter (New Castle, Pa.) has given two prizes for the best essays on historical subjects. Ten dollars in gold, to the New Castle Senior High School, and a trophy cup to the County High Schools. This cup has to be won three times before becoming the property of any school.

It is our custom to place the D. A. R. Magazine in our Free Public Library.

Our Historian has been active, having caused to be marked the graves of four Revolutionary Soldiers in 1927 and one in 1928. She has also translated from the German the records of the Old Springfield Lutheran and German Reformed Church. This church was dedicated in 1803, but birth and baptismal records began in 1801.

In May, 1928, Lawrence Chapter had as her guests at a luncheon representatives of the five chapters near us: General Hugh Mercer, Ft. McIntosh, General Richard Butler, Pymatuning and Neshannock. In June we had as our guest our State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, who came for a conference of the chapters in our district. On Washington's birthday a tea was given, our special guests—the Daughters of 1812.

We have paid our pledge to The Valley Forge Window in full, our per capita tax to Ellis Island, National Defense, the Manual and to the fund for Potential donors for Pennsylvania.

A few years ago we placed in our Benjamin Franklin Junior High School a fine life size painting of Benjamin Franklin, and just

recently in our new George Washington Junior High School we placed the same type of paintings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Our membership is at this time, one hundred eighty five.

JANE A. LOVE,
Treasurer.

Knox-Conway Chapter (Ashburn, Ga.).

The life of William Pate, Revolutionary soldier, patriot and pioneer preacher, was memorialized on Feb. 3, when a beautiful stone erected near Amboy to his memory, under the auspices of this chapter, was unveiled. These exercises brought to a culmination one of the notable projects we have undertaken since our organization three years ago. One of our aims is to honor Revolutionary heroes, where no honor has been given. The grave of William Pate, where he had been buried years ago, was at that time an important site, on a prominent highway, but as years passed by and the country was built up, the land passed into other hands, and the spot was neglected. Mrs. John A. Ewing, Regent, and Mrs. L. W. Green, Chairman of Marking Historic Spots, have labored faithfully at this work. At their request the Government sent a marker, while relatives contributed and erected a beautiful granite monument to memorialize their departed kinsman. The program follows: Invocation—Mrs. Ola Jackson, Chaplain; Song—Star Spangled Banner, led by Mrs. Annette Murphy; Taps—Russell Hudson. Unveiling by Misses Vara and Lurline Pate, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pate and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Pate; Master Pate Williams and Harold Williams, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Williams of Cordele. We have kept the faith—Mrs. John A. Ewing, Regent. An appreciation—Mrs. L. W. Green, Chairman of Marking Historic Spots; Address—Rev. Benjamin Pate; Song—America. Benediction—Mrs. K. P. Baker.

LINDA C. EWING,
Regent.

William Morris Chapter (Pratt-on-Kanawha, West Va.) has the unique distinction of being the only chapter composed entirely (we have a membership of 50 in all) of the direct descendants of one ancestor, Pioneer and Patriot, William Morris, who

came to the Kanawha Valley in the fall of 1773, or the spring of 1774, with his wife, eight sons and two daughters. Many years have passed since then, but this man has a living memorial in this active, enthusiastic chapter.

Mrs. Amanda Morris Dickinson was made life-time Regent when the chapter was organized in 1922, and though in poor health, she is still active and interested in all true patriotic work of our patriotic organization.

We have erected a handsome marker to William Morris, Pioneer and Patriot, and his wife Elizabeth Stipps Morris, near the place at Cedar Grove where the Morris Fort stood. It is on the Midland Trail, and was unveiled in October, 1927. We have paid for chair in Constitution Hall, given as a tribute of esteem to our Regent. We have contributed to most of the patriotic organizations endorsed by the Society, and we endeavor to meet all obligations. We have had two papers accepted by the Literary Reciprocity Bureau. At each meeting we aim to have one or two historical papers given by members.

Our regular meeting on Feb. 2, 1929, was indeed a red-letter day, when Mrs. William H. Vaught, State Regent, was honor guest at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. E. Shields, assistant hostesses being Mrs. J. W. Walton and Mrs. Henrietta Shaw. After a short business meeting, a delightful program of songs was given by Mrs. J. O. Jennings, with Mrs. C. H. Varian at the piano. This was followed by a splendid talk by Mrs. Vaught on the achievements of the D. A. R. organization.

One of the features of the meetings is the burning of a candle placed in a brass candlestick which was in the home of William Morris, the Pioneer, but is now the prized property of one of his descendants, Mrs.



MARKER UNVEILED BY CHRISTOPHER HARRISON CHAPTER

Emma D. Early.
H. T. Shaw,
Historian.

Mordecai Gist Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) during the past year placed a bronze marker on the grave of Colonel Joshua Gist, a Revolutionary soldier. Colonel Gist was the brother of General Mordecai Gist, for whom the Chapter is named, and his grave is in the private burying ground of the Gist farm at Westminster, Carroll County.

The farm, together with its old colonial home, has always been in the Gist family and is now owned by Robert Gist, the great-grandson of General Gist. The Chapter was honored at the unveiling services with greetings from Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, State Regent of Maryland, and Miss Harriet P. Marine, former State Historian, gave a most interesting sketch of the Gist family during the American Revolution. The marker was presented to the Gist family by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. James L. Ridgely, after having been unveiled by the great-great-granddaughter of General Mordecai Gist, Betty Smith, a child of about six years of age.

After the dedication, Chapter members and their guests were made welcome in the old home by Mrs. Robert Gist, where there are some very fine specimens of colonial furniture, many pieces having been brought over on the same sailing vessel from England with part of the furnishings for Mount Vernon.

LOUTIE M. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, Historic Spots Committee.

Major Benjamin May Chapter (Farmville, N. C.) in cooperation with Tyson descendants on Nov. 2, 1927, unveiled a memorial to Aaron Tyson, Indian fighter, and Cornelius Tyson, Colonial and Revolutionary hero. The granite boulder was donated by the Carolina Road and Granite



MEMBERS OF THE ST. LOUIS CHAPTER, D. A. R. AND C. A. R., AT A FLAG DAY CELEBRATION

Company, through the manager, G. E. Norris. It is located on land originally owned by Tysons, now by R. L. Smith, of Greenville, who gave the site.

The celebration began with a processional composed of the State Regent and distinguished guests escorted by pages, a color squad and band from Fort Bragg. The singing of the national anthem was followed by the D. A. R. ritual, led by Mrs. C. E. Moore. Invocation was made by Dr. A. S. Venable; the salute to the Flag was conducted by Mrs. B. Streeter Sheppard, and the American's Creed was led by Miss Tabitha De Visconti. Music was rendered by the Farmville Choral Club. A welcome was extended by Mrs. T. C. Turnage, Chapter Regent, to which Mr. F. L. Carr responded, and Mr. S. T. White brought

greetings from Pitt County. The State Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, gave an interesting talk.

This was followed by splendid addresses by General A. J. Bowley, of Fort Bragg, and Senator Lawrence Tyson, of Tennessee. A report of the Genealogical Committee was made by Mrs. J. L. Shackleford; and Rev. Drew Mewborn asked the Benediction.

The tablet was unveiled by Bettie Tyson and Fannie Cooper of Greenville; Novella Horton Capps, of Raleigh and Nancy Flanagan, of Farmville, all Tyson descendants. Mrs. R. L. Smith, Regent of Greenville Patriots Chapter, presented the memorial, which was accepted by Mrs. Gregory for the D. A. R.

MRS. B. STREETER SHEPPARD,
Historian.

Errata

In shortening the report of the Ohio State Conference for magazine publication, the following sentence was unintentionally omitted—"Mrs. A. Vane Lester edited the History of the Ohio D. A. R."—*Editor.*

ABSTRACTS OF THE FIRST BOOK OF ERIE COUNTY, PA., WILLS

Copied by Mrs. Burton A. Crane

(Continued from November Magazine)

A-35: ROSWELL NETTLETON—Will dated 4 March 1828; reg. 19 March 1828; North-east Twp; only daughter Rebecca Green, her husband Allen Green; grandchild, Roswell Menel Nettleton Green, son to my daughter Rebecca; beloved wife Betsy, Sole Extr.; Wit., John Bayley, Allen Green, Asa Hall.

A-38: JOHN NICHOLSON—Will dated 14 Sept. 1828; reg. 7 Oct. 1828; Mill Creek Twp; wife Isabella; eldest son John E.; eldest daughter Jane Lytle; second daughter, Isabella Brecht; daughters Matilda and Rebecca; sons Andrew and George; youngest daughter Eliza Ann; married daughters, Jane and Elizabeth; unmarried daughters, Matilda, Rebecca, and Eliza Ann; brother George Nicholson and wife, Extrs.; Wit., Samuel Brecht, Alexander Makee.

A-169: ABRAHAM OSTRANDER—Will dated 28 Aug. 1837; reg. 8 May 1838; Northeast Twp; wife Mary; two sons William and George W. Ostrander, the farm; my five daughters, two hundred dollars each when of age, Betsy Ann, Julia Ann, Catherine, Mary, and Martha Jane; Extrs., wife Mary, Arden Heath, Thomas Sillyman; Wit., James R. Dunlap, Samuel C. Brown. Codicil, dated 16 Oct. 1837, daughter Betsy Ann only one hundred dollars instead of two hundred; other daughters one hundred and fifty dollars each, instead of two hundred; Wit., John I. Rundell, Samuel C. Brown.

A-182: JONAS PARKER—Will dated 24 July 1838; reg. 2 Jan. 1839; Mill Creek Twp; two beloved sons, Ira Parker, and William Parker; three daughters, Catherine Herrington, Clarinda Gunnison, Amande Hawke; to the children of my beloved daughter Rhoda Olds deceased; to my son Ora Parker, and to my two beloved daughters, Lucinda Beckwith, and Sarah Burton; my beloved wife; land in Beaver Dam Twp; two beloved sons, Dean and Jonas certain lands and money, they to pay to beloved daughters Phila Parker, Emily Parker, and Martha

Sophia Parker; Extrs., Wife Amande, and Dean and Jonas Allen Parker; Wit., E. D. Gunnison, Dean Parker.

A-41: ROBERT PERRIGO—Springfield Twp; will dated 16 Sept. 1826; reg. 20 Aug. 1829; wife Nancy, Sole Extr.; three grandsons, James R. Perrigo, Ambrose Rock Perrigo, Dewit Clinton Perrigo; their sister, Harriet M. Perrigo; their father and mother, James R. and Drusilla Perrigo; Wit., Miles Bristol, Asa Belknap, Roswell Powers.

A-94: CORNISH PHELPS—Will dated 2 April 1813; reg. 10 Oct. 1834; Twp of Conneauttee; to Theodore Phelps, my loving brother; Wit., Ephraim S. Baley, Elizabeth Hosmer. (Oct. 10, 1834, Elizabeth Marsh swore she was formerly Elizabeth Hosmer, the witness.)

A-239: DAVID POLLOCK—Will dated 5 Feb. 1840; reg. 6 May 1841; of McKean Twp; wife Ann; son Robert; all my children, namely, daughter Ann, son Robert, daughter Elizabeth, son David, daughter Polly, daughter Caroline; Extrs., Joseph Welden, Amos Wilcox; Wit., John F. Martin, Asa Jewett, Ezra Musson.

A-63: ASA PRESTON—Will dated 21 March 1832; reg. 9 May 1832; Elk Creek Twp; beloved wife Nancy Preston; son Francis L. Preston, land adjoining Daniel Winchester; son Forster Preston; son Charles Preston; son Jephthah F. Preston; daughters Sarah, Anna, Parthena, and Mary; Extrs., Nancy Preston, Shepherd —; Wit., Ira Clothier, Shepherd Beals, Jacob Kaufman.

A-137: JOHN PRIDDELL—Will recorded 7 August 1837; Boro of Erie; wife Elizabeth; all my children, to wit,—John, William, Speer, James, DeWitt, and Elizabeth Maria; children not all of age; no money to be spent on medical education, his particular desire that no son of his should enter that profession. Extrs., Joseph M. Sterrett, John A. Tracy, and wife Elizabeth; Wit., C. F. Perkins.

A-54: CHARLES I. REED—Will dated 6 Oct. 1826; reg. 1 June 1830; Mill Creek Twp; wife Rachel; oldest daughter, Matilda

Catherine Bell; sons Seth Reed, Charles I. Reed; daughter Emily intermarried with John I. Deming; children, Cyrus, James, Manning, Nancy, Caroline, Henry, George, Francis, Sarah, and Thomas, share and share alike; Extrs., wife Rachel, son Cyrus, and son in law John I. Deming of Detroit. Wit., Peter Grawofs (?), Thomas Forster.

A-114: WILLIAM REYNOLDS: of Waterford; will dated 8 April 1836; reg. 14 May 1836; brother John Reynolds Sole Extr.; Wit., Simeon Hunt, Wm. Anderson.

A-188: HENRY RIBLET—Will dated 6 Jan. 1839; reg. 16 Jan. 1839; of Mill Creek Twp; wife Mary; Extrs., John Riblet of Mill Creek; Wit., Jacob Zuck, John Zimmerman.

A-97: ROBERT ROBISON (Robinson)—Will dated 13 July 1834; reg. 6 Nov. 1834; late of the county of Lycoming, now of Erie, state of Pennsylvania; wife Catherine, empowered to sell all lands lying in counties of Lycoming, Crawford, and Mercer; she Sole Extr., Wit., William Vincent, Ezekiel Marison (not clear). Children mentioned but not named.

A-57: THOMAS ROBINSON—Will dated 30 June 1830; reg. 24 July 1830; of Northeast Twp; sons, William, George, Alexander and Samuel; wife Mary; son Joseph; Extrs., wife Mary, William A. Robinson, George Robinson; Wit., I. H. Bolard, Anna Bleine (Blaine).

A-42: BENJAMIN RUSSELL—Will dated 1 March 1825; reg. 25 June 1829; Mill Creek Twp; brothers Giles Russell, Hamlin Russell, sister Betsy Russell; to Charles Russell; to Henry Beuhler, Eliza Beuhler, William O. Beuhler, Peter Beuhler, and James R. Beuhler, the children of George B. Beuhler deceased, the lots formerly the property of their father, which the testator bought at a Sheriff's sale; wife Maria Catherine; sister Mary; nephew John Russell, son of my deceased brother John; Extrs., George A. Elliott, brother Hamlin Russell; Wit., Rufus S. Reed, Judah Colt, Thomas Wilkins.

A-228: JOSEPH SCHLURAFF—Will dated 15 Feb. 1840; reg. 21 Jan. 1481; of McKean Twp; will written in German; Wit., John Hammerly, Peter Baron, swore that they saw Anna Mary Schluraff, wife of the deceased make her mark; and Uras Schluraff, son of the deceased, sign his name; Extrs., John Mohr, David Love.

A-78: JOHN SHADDUCKS—Will reg. 7 March 1834; of Wesleyville; Asa F. Shadducks, Susan S. Glover, Sally I. Shadducks, Polly Ann Shadducks, Phebe Ann Shadducks, John H. Shadducks, Harriet S. Shadducks, Swazey F. Shadducks, Zaccheus W. Shadducks, property to be divided equally; Extrs., Robert McClelland and son Asa; Wit., Phillip Wells, Samuel Chambers.

A-105: THOMAS SMITH—Will dated 11 Oct. 1808; reg. 13 Feb. 1836; beloved wife Sarah Smith; youngest daughter Mary Smith; son Harvey Smith, Samuel Smith; daughter Nancy McLain (spelling not clear); youngest son Haevry Smith not yet 21; wife and son Samuel, Extrs., Wit., James Nelson, Lyman Robinson (Robison).

A-96: JACOB SNAVELY—Will dated 12 Aug. 1834; reg. 9 Dec. 1834; wife Ann; son Alpha B.; Extrs., Elijah Babbitt, and wife Anne; Wit., Daniel B. Large; James Williams of Erie to be Guardian of Alpha.

A-113: ANNE SNEVELLY—Boro of Erie; Witnessed 10 April 1836; reg. 11 May 1836; Mother, Mary Large; my sisters; my deceased husband; son Stephen; Extr., Robt. Brown; Wit., Elijah Babbitt.

A-175: OLIVER SMITH—Will dated 16 Dec. 1830; reg. 10 July 1838; Springfield Twp; my children, Chester Smith, Lyman Smith, one dollar each; beloved son Charles; son Oliver; heirs of my daughter Clarissa, late wife of James Hunter; and heirs of my daughter Miriam; my daughter Electa, wife of William Potter; and Ares, wife of John Gilbert; sons Freeman and John Smith, land from John Rudd and wife; beloved wife Betsy Smith; son Amos Smith, lands conveyed to me by Abram Eagley and wife; Extr., wife sole Extr., so long as she remains my widow; son Amos, in case his mother remarries; Wit., Israel E. Robinson, John Pike, Erastus Herman. (Wife living in 1838.)

A-56: STEPHEN SPARROWS—Will dated 14 Oct. 1828; reg. 6 July 1830; Northeast Twp; wife Lydia; to Stephen Sparrows Robertson, (nephew of my first wife, Susannah Robertson), Harriet Meigs, my only grandchild; Extrs., wife Lydia, and Enoch Burdick; Wit., Joseph E. Lee, James H. Eastman, Merit Hoskin.

A-121: WILLIAM SPRAGUE—Amity Twp; will dated 30 July 1833; reg. 1 Feb. 1837; all books except Psalm Book and Bible to Elisha

Sprague my nephew; brother, Arad Sprague; brother Hiram's heirs; brother Ephraim's children; David S. Frost, my sister's son; wife Mary Sprague, Extr.; Wit., Catherine Stockham, Lewis Stockham.

A-235: DAVID STAFFORD—Will dated 28 Dec. 1837; reg. 12 March 1841; wife, unnamed; to Polly L. Balcomb, Syntha Stafford, Emma Stafford, daughters; to my son Ananias Stafford, David Stafford, Benager Stafford, Thomas Stafford, William Stafford; to William, David, and Orris Stafford, children of Orris Stafford dec., each one dollar, and to Lucinda Stafford, one dollar; my son, Joseph W. Stafford; Isaac Taylor, Sole Extr.; Wit., Henry R. Terry, Abner Holmes.

A-237: SALLY STAFFORD—Will dated 15 Feb. 1841; reg. 12 March 1841; Washington Twp; to grandson George McGahen (McGaken?), one seventy-five dollar note against the sons of David Stafford deceased, and now in the hands of Henry R. Terry Esq.; also the amount of pension money undrawn; my son Gardner Twitchell; my son, Harbeton Twitchell; my grandson-in-law, George McGahen; heirs of my daughter Sylvia Whitney; George McGahen sole Extr.; Wit., Abel Whitney, Marilla Whitney, Orin Waldo. (Signature is George McGaken Jr.)

A-101: JOHN STANFIELD—Will dated 13 June 1835; reg. 18 July 1835; Waterford; late of the county of Down, island of Ireland; four little children, born of my present wife Mary, viz., Robert, John, Margaret, James Craig Stanfield; son Thomas by former wife; wife Mary sole Extr.; Wit., John Vincent, B. B. Vincent.

A-2: ROBERT STERRETT—Senior; of Mill Creek Twp; farmer; body to be buried beside wife Margaret; beloved son William Sterrett; daughter Margaret Henry; daughter Jean Large; son Michael Sterrett; son Robert Sterrett; daughter Mary; in case of her death, to her sister Elizabeth; son James; he to be kept two full years at school, brothers Michael and Robert to jointly pay his expenses; Extrs., David Sterrett, and William McClelland, trusty friends; Wit., Thomas Vance, John Hay Jr.; will reg. 8 Dec. 1824.

A-197: THOMAS STERRETT—Will dated 20 June 1839; reg. 21 Aug. 1839; McKean Twp; wife Sibby; daughter Anna Maria, land purchased of Thomas Robison; daughter Fanny Lucinda; Harriet Jane; Libby Eliza;

Clementine; Rosina, not yet 18; son Charles Joseph, not yet 21; Extrs., two brothers, David and Joseph M. Sterrett, and Richard Barnett: Joseph M. Sterrett to be Gdn. of Harriet Jane and Charles Joseph: Richard Barnett to be Gdn. of Anna Maria: David and wife Sibby to be Gdns of my four daughters, Fanny Lucinda, Sibby Eliza, Clementine, and Rosina. Wit., Richard Barnett, Thomas T. Sterrett.

A-47: JAMES STEWART—Will dated 2 Aug. 1825; reg. 18 Aug. 1825; Mill Creek Twp; wife Elizabeth; Ann Reed and Samuel Loudon to live with wife; son David; daughter Rebecca Chambers, wife of late Ezekiel Chambers; daughter Lydia Taggart, wife of Winham Taggart; daughter Ann, wife of Arnold Custard; children of daughter Grace deceased, wife of Benjamin Chambers; children of daughter Jane deceased, wife of William Wilson; granddaughter Margaret Reed, now wife of Clinton George; granddaughter Ann Reed; Mary and Eleanor Taggart, daughter of my daughter Lydia; Extrs., son David, Arnold Custard, Abiathar Crane; Wit., Abiathar Crane, Thomas Forster.

A-127: RUSSELL STONE—Will dated 21 Feb. 1837; reg. 8 April 1837; Harbor Creek Twp; sons, John H. Stone, William D. F. Stone, Martin Luther Stone, James Stone; daughters, Sally Stone, Artemisia Stone, Julia Stone, Jerusha Stone, Polly Stone, Caroline Stone, Betsy Stone, Elisa P. Stone; my wife, Abigail Stone, Extr.; Wit., Ira Dewey, Philip Wells.

A-125: OLIVER STOWELL—Will dated 14 July 1836; reg. 24 Feb. 1837; Concord Twp; wife Weltha Stowell; three sons, Oliver, Parker, Samuel; beloved children, Ester, Nancy F., Oliver, Harriet, Parker, Calista Loysa, Samuel and Caroline. Wife, sole Extr.; Wit., G. T. Stranahan, Elisha Clarke, Horace Eaton.

A-159: CHARLES K. STURDIVANT—Will dated 10 Feb. 1838; reg. 24 Feb. 1838; Springfield Twp; Mother, Rachel Sturdivant, all household furniture and moveables; sister Sarah Ann Sturdivant; brother William Sturdivant; Mother, Extr.; Wit., M. W. Alfred, William Raymond, I. S. Canfield.

A-165: WILLIAM STURGEON—Will dated 27 Nov. 1837; reg. 18 April 1838; Fairview Twp; dear wife Margaret Sturgeon; sons, William R., Thomas J., John N. Sturgeon;

to children of my son Samuel Sturgeon and Margaret his wife; to son Judah C. Sturgeon that part of tract No. 323 in said Twp purchased of George Nicholson, surviving trustee of Francis Scott, 93 acres; daughter Margaret married to John Ferguson, 50 acres to her children and their heirs: to daughter Elenor, married to Levi Warren; to daughter Mariah, married to Cyrus Clough; daughter Jane, married to Andrew Caghey; Extrs., wife, Samuel Johnson and Samuel G. McCreary; Wit., John Brecht, James Innis.

A-70: ALVIN THAYER—Will dated 7 Feb. 1833; reg. 6 March 1833; Girard Twp; Physician; beloved wife, not named; youngest son, not of age; three sons, Thatcher, Jasper, and Albert; brother Albert Thayer and wife, Extrs.: Wit., Miron Hutchinson, Hiram Drury, Hannah Williams. (Constance B. Thayer and Albert Thayer were sworn in as Administrators).

A-223: ABEL THOMPSON—Will dated 20 Feb. 1834; reg. 10 Oct. 1840; Union Twp; youngest son, Robert Gray, all my land and real estate, he not yet 20 yrs. of age; son Charles K.; son Caleb; and the rest of my sons (unnamed); loving wife Tamor; daughter Sarah Boyles; Extrs., wife and son Charles K.; Wit., Hugh Wilson, Ebenezer Slown.

A-150: TIMOTHY TUTTLE—Will dated 6 April 1837; reg. 4 Oct. 1837; Northeast Twp; wife Emily; my children, Socrates Paddock, Matilda Sophrona, Angeline Hanner, Eliza Ann, Ursulia Emeline; after decease of his wife, to these children, share and share alike; wife Guardian to children; if she dies or remarries, James D. Dunlap to be Guardian; in case of his refusal, Truman Tuttle; Extrs., wife, James D. Dunlap, and Truman Tuttle; Wit., R. L. Loomis, James H. Haynes, and B. R. Tuttle.

A-184: DAVID TUTTLE—Will dated 4 Dec. 1838; reg. 1 Feb. 1839; of Wayne Twp; beloved wife Amy; three sons, John, William H., and Edward, not of age; my homestead and also my half of sawmill owned by myself and my father, John Tuttle; my only daughter, Catherine Tuttle not yet of age; Extrs., Thomas F. Tuttle, Nelson Stockwell, Robert Campbell; Wit., John Tuttle and Calvin S. Dutton. Codicil, dated 4 Dec. 1837; mentioning paying for some additional lands if possible, as well as schooling children; same witnesses.

A-146: PETER VANDEVENTOR—Will dated 4 Oct. 1834; reg. 9 Sept. 1837; of Springfield Twp; his real estate, consisting of one piece of land 125 acres, conveyed to him by H. I. Huddekooper and wife; also of one other piece of 16 acres purchased from Benjamin Noot (Root?), both in Springfield Twp; devised the said land to Thomas N. (initial not clear) Miller of Springfield Twp., and George Stunts and Michael Jackson of Conneaut Twp, as trustees for the following purposes; viz: for the sole use of my wife Mary during her natural life; after her decease for the sole use and benefit of my daughter Maria Durham, wife of Brice R. Durham, and not to come into the possession nor be liable for the debts of her husband, Brice R. Durham; after her death, the said land shall be held for the sole use and benefit of my two grandsons, Benjamin F. Durham, and William Durham, and each other son, or sons, as my daughter Maria Durham shall have born to her; these to have these pieces of land in consideration that they pay to my granddaughters, Mary Durham and Eliza Durham, two hundred dollars each. Extrs., Thomas H. Sill, of Erie, Thomas McKee, John McKee of Springfield Twp; Wit., Edward H. Chace, William C. Curry.

A-207: LEVI B. WALDRON—Will dated 30 Oct. 1839; reg. 31 Jan. 1840; LeBoeuf Twp; wife Isabella Waldron; oldest son Joseph; son James; daughters Adelia, Rosanna, Betsy, Mary not 21; Wit., James Weston, Richard Smiley.

A-53: JUSTUS WALKER—Will dated 9 April 1830; reg. 28 May 1830; Harbor Creek Twp; wife Betsy; four sons, Samuel, Silas, John and Ebenezer; two grandchildren Wesley Pirce and Justus Pirce; daughters Nancy Fuller, Clarissy Gilford, Betsy Walker and Mary Walker; Samuel and Silas, Extrs.: Wit., Chloe Searl, Lura Phelps, Ira Phelps.

A-109: WILLIAM WARREN—Will dated 11 Jan. 1826; reg. 15 March 1836; Mill Creek Twp; wife Mary Warren; his children, not named; signed William W. Warren; John Warren Jr., and Mary Warren, my wife, to be Adms. Wit., Jonathan Brown, David Foster.

A-90: DAVID WELDON—Will dated 6 April 1831; reg. 14 June 1834; beloved wife Mary Weldon; son Joseph A.; son Samuel; daughter Margaret Wheeler; daughter Sarah

now Pollock; son John; Extrs., son Joseph, Robert Pollock of McKean Twp; Wit. Josiah Kellogg, Thomas Forster.

A-122: ABEL WILCOX—County of Erie; will dated 27 June 1836; reg. 11 March 1837; my son Abel; son Amos; daughter Jerusha and her children; William C. Meeker; leaves money for graveyard and monuments to be purchased near David Pollock's on Horace Flower's premises for wife Louis, daughter Louisa, and self; Extrs., Alpheus Bates, David Sterrett, George Selden, and Alexander W. Brewster; Wit., Thomas McLaughlin, John Sterrett.

A-238: EPHRAIM WILCOX—Will dated 23 March 1841; reg. 13 April 1841; Waterford Twp; son Moses Wilcox; son John S. Wilcox; to my grandchildren, Horace Gage Wilcox, Ephraim Wilcox, Moses William Wilcox, equal shares in certain land, being that portion surveyed for my son William K. Wilcox and now occupied by him; also to my grandchildren John Sherburn Wilcox, David Hallack Wilcox, and Amos Wilcox, equal shares in certain land, and being that portion surveyed for my son Henry Wilcox and occupied by him; wife Sarah and Samuel Jewett Jr. Extrs.; Wit., B. B. Vincent, Martin Strong Jr.

A-158: EPHRAIM B. WILLARD—Will dated 13 Sept. 1837; reg. 7 Feb. 1838; of Harbor Creek Twp; dear and well beloved wife Mindwell; unto Betsy Shaddock one dollar; to Porter Willard, my son, one dollar; Electa Ann Winegar, my daughter, one dollar; Leonard Willard, my son, one dollar; my son

James; Extr., James M. Moorhead of Harbor Creek; Wit., Ira Sherwin, Oratha Dawley.

A-123: JOHN WILLEY—Will dated 13 Nov. 1836; reg. 20 Feb. 1837; Le Boeuf Twp; beloved wife Polly Willey; mentions two farms, one in Bloomfield Twp., Crawford Co., where "I formerly lived." Oldest son James Willey; daughter Abigail Black; son John Willey; son Isaac Willey; daughter Polly Smiley; daughter Jane Webster; daughter Philena Dennis; her son, John Dennis; son Levi Willey not yet 21; son George Willey; son Barzillai Willey; youngest son Leyfeatt (spelling not clear, possibly Lafayette); wife Polly and oldest son James, Extrs; Wit., John Boyd, Isaac Willey.

A-104: ELLIS WILLIAMS—Will dated 10 Oct. 1832; reg. 11 Sept. 1835; Venango Twp; beloved wife Hannah Williams; son Amos, Ellis, John; oldest daughter Sarah Williams; sons James and William; daughter Polly; grandson Alnnous (Alison?) White; Extrs., Amos and John Williams; Wit., Asaph Witherell, Joseph Heard, John Phillips.

A-195: AMERIAH WHELOCK—Will dated 8 April 1839; reg. 30 June 1839; Twp. of Beaverdam; beloved daughters, Mrs. Betsy Walker, Mrs. Ruth Anger (Angle?), Mrs. Lydia Tracy; sons Alden Wheelock, Jesse Wheelock, Chandler B. Wheelock, his youngest son; beloved wife Elizabeth; Extrs., Elizabeth, my wife, son Chandler, and Benjamin Tracy; Wit., Benjamin Gunnison, Betsy Walker.

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

OUR PEACE ESTABLISHMENT

The Army

The Army! The Navy! Our Constitution! Our Country! Preserve our Army! Strengthen our Navy! Shield our Constitution! Defend our Country!

It is consistent for the members of our Society to devote thought to the Army and the Navy, the Constitution of the United States and the protection of the institutions of our Country.

In considering the Army the National Defense Act of 1920 deserves our support. Through the provisions of this Defense Act the Army of the United States is divided into three components—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. This military system is distinctly American in its aspects. It provides a minimum first-line army and can not in any sense be considered an act of aggression. It is an expressed determination that our Nation seeks peace.

It is an axiom of life that a position of readiness for defense forestalls hostility. Hence the National Defense Act is a factor for the preservation of peace.

Disintegration has begun in the nation which fails to provide for the safety of its treasure. Law and order and domestic peace are desirable. National Defense is a requisite of this century.

Henry Cabot Lodge aptly illustrates the naturalness of defense as follows:

"The people who mistake the frail conventions of civilization for the extremes of human existence, who wholly fail to realize that domestic peace and law and order rest on the organized force of the community, are dangerous to trust or follow. They are like children playing on a frozen river, unconscious of the waters beneath. They seem incapable of comprehending that when the ice goes all that holds the stream then rising in flood are the bridges and embankments which the power of man has erected. They are blind to the fact that if the dikes, which represent the force of the

community, betrayed and weakened by neglect, shall break, the dark and rushing waves of the fierce torrent of human passions, of lawlessness, violence, and crime, will sweep over the fair fields reclaimed by the slow labors of civilization and leave desolation and ruin in their track."

Reviewing the strength of the Regular Army (as of May 31, 1929) we discern that there are 11,697 officers and 118,728 enlisted men. This does not include the Philippine Scout force of 88 officers and 6,459 enlisted men, nor the 1,144 warrant officers and 1,166 cadets. The strength of the Regular Army fluctuates from time to time, but this is a reasonable gauge of the average number in the Regular Army. If we contemplate the coast lines of Continental United States and our outlying possessions, we will recognize that such coast lines total 40,206 miles. The area of Continental United States aggregates 3,026,789 square miles. Recalling the present enlisted strength of our Regular Army, it will be apparent that we now have less than three enlisted men per lineal mile of coast line and only one soldier for twenty-six square miles of home territory.

Taking the year 1927, the United States had a smaller standing army than any of the great powers of the world, Germany alone excepted.

Tabulating the number of soldiers per 1,000 population the figures read thus:

France.....	12.69
Italy.....	5.62
Great Britain.....	4.78
Russia.....	4.07
Japan.....	2.88
Germany.....	1.60
United States.....	1.06

Relatively the United States maintains a small army when its size and area and the

importance of its productions are taken into consideration.

Our Society is acquainted with the historical significance of the National Guard, for many of the National Guard units have been honored in history and tradition. They have given victorious service to State and Nation in numerous emergencies. From the standpoint of early participation in field operations the National Guard is the most important of all our supplementary forces. The National Guard has become closely identified with our permanent military scheme for national defense. The plan of the National Defense Act of 1920 is to bring about provision for the immediate induction of the National Guard into the Army of the United States upon emergency. It resembles the Regular Army. There is no unit larger than a division. The strength of the National Guard (July, 1929) is 12,345 officers, 188 warrant officers and 163,362 men. All the States and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico now support a National Guard.

The Regular Army and the National Guard, aggregating within the Continental limits of the United States less than 300,000, comprise the first line of land defense, behind which our citizen armies must be formed in the event of national crisis.

Another valuable adjunct of our national defense is the Officers' Reserve Corps. In addition to carrying on their civilian work, many patriotic citizens are willing to give some of their time to making themselves competent to defend this country in case of conflict. The number of reserve officers on December 31, 1928, was 104,656.

Upon its establishment the personnel of the Officers' Reserve Corps was made up of almost wholly World War veterans. The framers of the National Defense Act were keenly aware that a source of replacement from these commissioned veterans was essential. In 1927 the Chief of Staff, General Summerall, stated that the veterans of the World War were dying at the rate of one veteran every thirty minutes, or forty-eight per day, or 17,500 per year.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps as established by the Act of 1920 is the means whereby approximately 5,000 graduates of universities and colleges become junior Reserve Officers each year.

The Citizens' Military Training Camps

are an outgrowth of the Plattsburg idea of pre-World War days and afford training on a voluntary basis to those youths who recognize the full obligations of true citizenship. There are reciprocal awards. The State gains better citizens. The youth receive lifetime benefits.

Testimonials to the value of the C. M. T. C. are often given by the press. For example, the *Fort Worth Press* (October, 1927) commented:

"The United States Army has its camps open to America's youth. These camps will buffet them, toughen them, will discipline them. At the same time they will learn obedience, self-control; there they will learn to think, to coordinate minds and bodies. Military life does not incite one to blood lust, but it does breed a love for the life out under the great blue sky; it breeds a respect for the laws of nature, and for the laws of man."

In an editorial of July 5, 1924, the *New York Herald-Tribune* declares:

"The Citizens' Camps are distinctly an American institution, and they are wholly within that pacific spirit which is the Nation's most striking characteristic. They do not produce an army. They do not even produce an army reserve. Their graduates, who have been taught hardly more than the rudiments of soldiering, are not regimented afterwards, they have not even the slight bonds of a paper organization to foster the military impulses. They are merely civilians who in the event of an emergency could skip some of the preliminary steps which took such a devastating amount of time in our late effort. To place our reliance upon them rather than upon an organized force is an original idea, but it is an idea which depends for its effectiveness upon the members of these semi-trained citizens which can be scattered through the population."

In view of the numerous stories afloat concerning the alleged exorbitant cost of our Army and Navy, a careful study of the following figures for the year 1926, furnished by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, will equip us to refute exaggerated reports of the annual cost of National Defense:

"Per Capita Cost of City Governments.....	\$73.32
Per Capita Cost of State Governments.....	13.94
Per Capita Cost of Federal Government.....	31.67
Per Capita Cost of Government.....	118.93
Per Capita Cost of Military Establishment.....	2.25
Cost of Military Establishment in Per Cent of Total Cost of Government.....	1.892%
Per Capita Cost of Naval Establishment.....	\$ 2.66
Cost of Naval Establishment in Per Cent of Total Cost of Government.....	2.236%
Per Capita Cost of National Defense.....	\$ 4.91
Cost of National Defense in Per Cent of Total Cost of Government.....	4.128%**

D. A. R. GUIDE TO MOTION PICTURES

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL,
National Chairman Better Films Committee

THE pictures listed on this page have been reviewed and graded by the Reviewing Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Every loyal Daughter should take full advantage of her opportunity to help guide this great attitude-forming force—the motion pictures. Create a greater demand for better pictures, study the lists submitted and support the best pictures only.

They Had to See Paris—Fox—Dialogue. An amusing domestic comedy starring Will Rogers; featuring Irene Rich—Marguerite Churchill; from story by Homer Croy. This is about a family made suddenly rich and their desire to go abroad and mingle with nobility. Recommended for all.

Fast Company—Para. II—All dialogue. Entertaining comedy suitable for young people, based on story "Elmer the Great" by Ring Lardner. Picture of the trials of a baseball player's 'great day' due to forged love letters, with happy ending. Family.

The Virginian—II Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. From novel by Owen Wister, with an outstanding cast and Gary Cooper exceptionally fine as the Virginian. Rich in pathos and humor. Family, rather mature for children.

Oh, Yeah—Pathe. I—Dialogue. Highly entertaining railroad drama based on story "No Break" by A. W. Somerville. The love affairs of two brakemen who prove themselves heroes. Production and acting extremely well done. Recommended for all and Junior Matinees.

The Girl from Havana—II Fox.—All dialogue. Mystery drama about society crooks with an intriguing romance and interesting photography. Good entertainment. Adults.

Hunting the Hunter—IV. Educational.—All dialogue. Short comedy.

Frozen Justice—Fox. IV—All dialogue. A tragic drama of Esquimo life, and of Talu who seeks to free herself from her half-caste racial heritage. Depressing. Far too mature for children.

Faro Nell—III Christie-Para.—All dialogue short comedy featuring Louise Fazenda.

The Love Doctor—II Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. Highly entertaining love story based on the "Boomerang" by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes starring Richard Dix with June Collyer. Direction and photography fine. Family, somewhat mature for children.

Embarrassing Moments—IV Universal.—All dialogue featuring Reginal Denny in a mediocre comedy.

Her Private Affairs—II Pathe.—All dialogue. Clean tense drama holding the attention throughout. Ann Harding is especially fine. Splendid direction and photography. Adults.

Barnum was Right—III Universal.—Dialogue. Comedy drama—fair entertainment. Family.

Illusion—III Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. All-star cast with Charles "Buddy" Rogers and Nancy Carroll, based on novel by Arthur Train. Story of the modern romance of young vaudeville actors, their mystery act and how it becomes involved in a social affair given for a queen. Good entertainment. Family and Junior Matinees.

Don't get Excited—IV Educational—All dialogue. Short comedy of mediocre value.

Points West—Universal III—Silent. Hoot Gibson in a western melodrama. Fair entertainment. Family.

Side Streets—R. K. O. I—All dialogue. This picture is about three brothers, a doctor, policeman and a racketeer, featuring Matt, Tom and Owen Moore. This tragic drama has excellent direction with Irish family life well portrayed. Recommended for family.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

13212a. SEELY-GALE. — "The Gale Records" by George Gale, LL.D., Leith & Gale Printers. Galesville, Wisconsin 1866, furnishes several names which may give clues to the Sarah Gale wanted. Unfortunately dates of births, marriages & deaths are lacking but the parentage may furnish clues to trace the line back to Richard Gale, Gael, Gall at Watertown 1640 or to Edmund Gale of Cambridge, Mass 1642. Thaddeus, son of Abraham & Esther Cunningham Gale of Weston, Mass b 26 Sept 1724 mar 9 Mch 1744/5 Lydian Amsden of Westboro where he settled soon after & where he died previous to 1794, the date of his widow's will. This will bequeaths 20 shillings "to granddaughter Sarah Gale" Page 59 gives his service in both the French & Indian War & in the Rev. Page 61 states that the gr. dau Sarah was prob the dau of their son Amsden Gale who served under Gen. Ward at Concord. Amsden Gale mar Jan 1772 Elizabeth Henderson. Page 201—Thomas, prob the son of Hon Thomas Gale of Goshen, N. Y. lived in Wallkill, N. Y. & is credited with five chil, Sarah being the fourth, but no dates are given. Page 209—Dr. John Gale of Goshen N. Y. mar May 1756 Ann daughter of Hon. David Jones of Queens Co., N. Y. His dau Arabella mar 18 July 1790 Sanford Clark of Goshen N. Y. This record further states that Dr. Gale had other daus but no sons. There is no Seely marriage listed & no other Sarah who would "fit" among the ones names. Page 201 Hon Thomas Gale of Goshen, N. Y. was a

member of the N. Y. Assembly from Oct. 1739 to 1750 and Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Orange Co. from 1740 to 1749.—Mrs. Margaret M. Gale. 122 N. Cedar St. Glendale, Calif.

13106. KING.—John King of Virginia married Mary Hampton. Their chil were 1st Edward King of Fairfax Co. Va. 1774-1850 married 1803 Sallie Ann Hampton. Their chil were Mountjoy; Mary (Polly) who mar—Sawyer; Thomas Hampton who mar Sallie Ann McWilliams; Edward who mar Adaline Oliver; Sinah E. who mar Jacob Pence; Amanda who mar George Pence; Martha Jane who mar John Watkins; Luticia A. who mar Moses M. Neal and Sallie Ann. 2, Thomas King who mar Nancy Ford; 3, Mountjoy who mar Mary Cotton; 4, Henry who mar Mary Howard; 5, Pierce who mar—Thompson; 6, Elizabeth who mar John Gossom and 7 Mary (Polly) who mar Parham Booker. John King's family moved from Virginia to Kentucky 1819. A book on Kings and Hamptons will soon be published. Mrs. Edward Feldhauser The Commodore, St. Paul, Minn. is getting out a book on Kings. If you belong to my line will be glad to exchange data.—W. E. Woods. 723 Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

13157. JOLLY.—Ruth Jolly b 1 Jan 1792 mar Henry Vankirk b 12 May 1788, Amwell Twp, Washington Co., Penna and died in Franklin Twp, same county. They were the parents of the following chil: William & Mary Ellen, twins; Dryden, Jane, Charles, Ruth, Susannah and Milton. Ruth Jolly Vankirk is buried in the Vankirk burying

ground near Washington, Penna. Her parents are said to have come from N. J. These are family records & are also in the book "Commemorative Biographical record of Washington County, Pennsylvania" pub 1893. Judge Henry Jolly was born 1757, Chester Co., Penna & died in Ohio. He mar Rachel Ghriest & among his chil were Sidney b 1800 mar Vachel Dickerson; William, Albert & Kinsey. Judge Jolly is said to have served in Rev.—Mrs. E. D. Humphries. *Sac City, Iowa.*

13167. CLARK.—Write to Mrs. M. W. Hodges. 512 N. Lea St. Roswell, N. M. who may be able to assist you.

13210. KEY.—Write to Mrs. Julian C. Lane. Statesboro, Georgia she may be able to assist you as her book "Key and Allied Families" will soon be off the press.

13220a. BRUSH.—Desired information can be obtained by consulting the Huntington Historical Society at Huntington L. I. New York State.—Abby R. Welwood. 1209 Bergen Street. Brooklyn, New York.

13220b. ROCKEFELLER.—William Rockefeller born 6 Oct. 1737, Germantown, N. Y. died 1786. He married Margaret Bahr. Their son William, Jr. was bapt. 1 July 1764 & married Margaret Klum bapt 13 March 1767. No further data is given in vol 1, Rockefeller Genealogy. Roberts' New York in The Revolution page 117 shows Capt. Diell Rockefeller & his brother Lieut. William Rockefeller, officers in the 10th Reg't Albany Co., Militia.—H. W. Jenks. 28 18th Street S. E., Washington, D. C.

13220. BOWNE-WHITLOCK.—Lydia Bowne, daughter of Samuel 17 was born in 1737 married by license dated 7 Aug 1758, John Whitlock, who was a lieutenant & was killed during the Rev. Miss Harriet W. Bray of Matawan, N. J. had two silhouettes of Lydia Bowne Whitlock. Samuel Bowne, son of James Browne #3, recorded his earmark 6 June 1747, which belongs as the record states, to his father James who recorded it 4 Jan 1679. Samuel Bowne died in 1756. Had three children Lydia (above) Safter & Samuel. James Bowne, son of William Bowne #1, was baptized at Salem, Mass 25 Aug 1636. He was taken thence in 1644/5 to Gravesend, L. I. by his father. In 1665 he became one of the Monmouth patentees and settled in that portion of the tract known as Portland Point. Married

Mary, daughter of Richard & Penelope Stout, 26 Dec 1665 according to Gravesend Town Book. Was an important man in Middletown settlement in New Jersey. Died in February 1695. Had five known children James, John, William, Andrew and Samuel. William Bowne #1 settled at Salem Mass. Made Freeman 17 May 1632. Removed to Gravesend, L. I. he was there in 1646. Magistrate there for several years. One of the Monmouth Patentees. Died in 1577. Wife Ann. Children John, James, Andrew, Philip, Gershom and a daughter. Extracted from vol #3 of Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany. This volume contains much additional information Vol #4 also gives considerable data on the Richard Stout family and Penelope his wife.—Frank Starr Reynolds. P. O. Box 606. Asbury Park, New Jersey.

13171. STONE-DONALDSON.—Josiah (Josias) Stone came to America from England when about 14 Years of age. Married abt 1746 Mary Coleman. I have this History more in detail fortified by references & am willing to exchange data. This Josiah is the father of the Josias to whom you refer. He served in the Rev. You give the service to the son but it belongs to the father. Valentine Stone, son of the above Josiah born or bapt 28/30 April 1751 mar Kesiah French Madden, widow of George Madden, born 3 Dec 1761. Richard Stone son of Valentine, married Elizabeth Madden his step-sister. Zephaniah /Ratcliff married Philadelphia, daughter of Josiah & Mary Coleman Stone & sister of Valentine, their son Caleb Ratcliff married Nancy, daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Madden Stone.—Miss Josie Gossett. 2317 East 39th Street. Kansas City, Missouri.

1327. KNA.—Ebenezer Knap was son of Moses & Elizabeth Crissey Knap; grandson of Caleb & Hannah Smith Knap & great grandson of Nicholas & Elinor—Knap, immigrant ancestor who was in Watertown, Mass. in 1630. Ebenezer was born in Danbury abt 1706 & died at Norfolk, Conn 21 Mch 1784 aged 78 years, according to the tombstone record in Canaan Valley Cemetery at Norfolk. He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Samuel of Ridgefield, Conn & his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hickox of Waterbury, Conn. as appears from deeds in the Waterbury Land Records. Probably he had a first wife, name not known

this Elizabeth was his 2nd wife. She died 11 Feb 1795 aged 89 years. Her sister married Samuel Benedict of Danbury. Ebenezer lived in Danbury till abt 1754 when he & his sons Ezra & Samuel settled in Norfolk, Conn., together with James Benedict whose mother Mercy Knap Benedict was a cousin of Ebenezer's. He was a legal voter in Norfolk 12 Dec 1758. The public records of Conn. vol 9 page 82, General Assembly Oct 1757. Ebenezer was appointed guardian of Mary daughter of Benj. Knap 30 Mch 1729. He was witness to the will of Deacon Jos. Gregory, of Danbury 2 Feb 1749/50. He was joint admin. with Aaron Knap on the estate of James Knap, Danbury & inventoried the estate 9 May 1735. He deeded 3 1/2 acres of land lying in Danbury to Thomas Wildman 9 Apr 1744. He sold land in Norfolk to Caleb Knap of Danbury 7 Jan 1763. His children were (the first two probably by his first wife); Elizabeth who married Moses Wanser between 1740-1743; Ezra who settled in Norfolk abt 1758; Ebenezer b abt 1726 settled in Norfolk abt 1758; Samuel; Thomas; Sarah who married 29 September 1756 at Norfolk, Noah Alling; Mary who married June 1768 at Norfolk, Alexander Knap.—*Dr. A. A. Knapp. 511-512 Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill.*

13044a. HOLLISTER. — The "Hollister Family in America" Fergus Printing Company, Chicago (1886). page 116, 6th generation #324. Nathan Hollister, son of John & Anna Mead Hollister was born & brought up in Catskill, New York 21 Nov 1759. He married Abigail Goodrich who was born Oct 1762 & died 16 Oct 1822. He died 10 Dec 1843 at Woodsfield Ohio. Their chil were Belinda born 6 Dec 1782 died 18 Nov 1821 married Harry Balding (Baldwin); Achsah born 29 May 1786 died 18 Dec 1857 married John Balding; Sophia married 19 Jan 1812 Arthur Okey; Pamela born 13 Jan 1793 married Amos B. Jones; Jeremiah born 23 Nov 1795 married Sally Hamblin 8 Feb 1818; John Mead born 26 Aug 1798 married 18 Oct 1821 Mary Yoho; Amy born 4 Dec 1801 married 26 Sept 1822 Seymour King. There is quite a complete record back to the emigrant ancestor to Conn, Lieut John Hollister including several who served in the Revolution.—*Mrs. C. E. Merritt, 505 Kirkland Street, Utica, N. Y.*

KEYS.—"Genealogy of Robert Keyes of Watertown Mass. 1683, Solomon Keyes of Newbury & Chelmsford Mass 1652 and Their Descendants" also others of the Name. by Asa Keyes, Brattleboro; Geo. E. Selleck, Printer 1880. These extracts from Part Third, comprising families of the name of Keyes whos descent from Robert or Solomon is not certain, also others of the name of later arrival in this country. Page 250. Roger Keyes & his wife Sarah Adair from Ireland 1730 settled in Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge, in what is now Augusta County. Their chil were John; Margaret who married George McCawder & had children John who married Elizabeth Trotter, George, Francis, Roger & Sally; Sarah who married Thomas Hammond & had children William, Thomas H., Samuel H., Sally, Betsey & Rachel; Benjamin; Samuel, John, eldest son of Roger & Sarah Keyes married Nancy & had children James born 1762 & John who had a son John & perhaps others. They had also ten daughters. About 1789 or 1790 four brothers by the name of Keys settled in East Bloomfield, N. Y. Their descendants represent them as immigrants from Pownal, Vermont and from the recurrence of the names of John & Benjamin it is probable that they were children of Johnson of Roger, of whose children nothing is known. These four brothers were Henry, John, William res. in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. and Benjamin. Henry Keys had seven children & died 1813 of Epidemic fever; these children were William who had a large family & lived in East Bloomfield N. Y.; Charles who died within a week of his father; Nathaniel died abt 1813 at 21 years of age; Lyman; Olive, Polly & Mahla. Lyman Keys married Hannah Francis, was in East Bloomfield abt 1814 removing to Niagara Co., N. Y. He was in the War of 1812 & died 18 September 1828. His widow removed to Michigan in 1836, where she died 5 Jan 1866. Their children were Charles H., Orlando, Nathaniel, Mahala, perhaps Mary, Julia, who married Silas Carney, Rebecca.—*O. Merrill Bixby, 15 Hanford Place, Tarrytown, N. Y.*

QUERIES

13338. DORSEY.—Wanted parentage of Ruth Dorsey b 17 July 1780 in Maryland & died 3 Sept 1846 in Randolph Co Ky. She was buried at Milton. Married in Ky

George Frederick Burckjartt 4 Jan 1803 in Hardin Co. Ky. Among her chil was a son named Greenberry.

(a) HOBBS.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Hobbs b 31 Dec 1765 who mar Christopher Frederick Burckhartt 16 Nov 1780. He was a Rev sol from Frederick Co. Maryland.

(b) MILLER.—Wanted parentage of Maria Catherine Miller who mar 19 Jan 1749 in Frederick Maryland, George Henry Burckhartt.—A. L. S.

13339. COLE.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Daniel Cole & also of his wife Marie DuBose, a widow. It is thought that Daniel Cole enlisted in Virginia Mil & drew a pension & that he married in N. Car. abt the time of the Rev. He had bros Thomas & Noah & they are shown in first Census of N. Car.—J. G. L.

13340. DAVENPORT.—Wanted parentage of Booker & Eliza R. Davenport. Eliza was b in Va. 22 Aug 1804 & mar 18 Dec 1824 in Warrenton, Warren Co. Ga. James Neal. Her mother was a Rawlings.

(a) NEILL.—Wanted parentage of Stewart Neill who mar Lydia Fargent.—C. M. W.

13341. WALLS.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Wm. Walls & of Jean—his wife. Their chil were George b 1752, Wm. b 1754, Dikander b 1756, Innocent b 1758 mar Samuel Ayers. Did Dikander mar Nathaniel Perry b 1755 in Maryland? Were the Walls from Md. or Va.?

(b) PERRY.—Wanted all infor possible of James & Roswell Perry, son of Hugh who settled near Baltimore.—H. H.

13342. DEAN.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Mary or Molly Deart who mar 1st—Andrews & 2nd 24 Dec 1761 Thomas Blanchard Jr. She died 11 Aug 1797 aged 67 yts. Had son Dean Blanchard.

(a) MERRILL.—Wanted parentage & ances of Anna Merrill, who mar Dean Blanchard & was the mother of Merrill Blanchard.—L. K.

13343. MITCHELL, GILLIAM.—Wanted parentage of John Mitchell b 1766 d 1852 in Fauquier Co., Va. Wanted also maiden name of his 1st wife. He mar 2nd Elizabeth Gilliam who lived in Fauquier Co. & was a cousin of John Quincy Adams. Wanted her ances.

(a) EDDENS-EDDINGS.—Wanted parentage of John Eddens b 1799 in N. Car. when

young removed to Fauquier Co., Va. & in 1838 to Missouri where he died 1844. He mar Orlanda Mitchell.

(b) HODGES.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Hodges wife of Waitman T. Richards of Franklin Co., Va.—G. R. P.

13344. MORGAN.—Wanted any infor concerning John & Morgan Morgan who came from Va. to Cumberland Co., Ky at an early date. Next in line was Enos Morgan.—R. C. R.

13345. THOMAS.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of Esther—wife of Philip Thomas of East Vincent Twp. Chester Co., Pa. b 1700 d 175L buried "7th Day Baptist" Cemetery Knarertown, also date of their mar. Wanted also dates of b & mar of her dau Dinah who mar Henry Benner, Sr. of West Vincent Twp Chester Co. who died 1812, wanted his date of birth. Also dates of b & mar of their son Henry Benner Jr. who d 1813 & mar his cousin Peninnah Evans. Their son Philip mar Ruth Roberts & removed to Bellfonte, Penna. wanted date of their mar.—W. S. D. L.

13346. COFFIN-COFFEEN.—Wanted parentage, place of birth, bros & sis of Horatia Nelson or Nelson Horatio Coffin b 11 Oct 1791 mar bef 1820 Saylor. Their chil were James, Susannah & David. Wanted also parentage of Ira or Ira A. Coffin b 1 Mch 1796 mar 4 Jan 1818 Magdalene Millar & had 19 chil all b in Eastern Penna. Also of Susanna Coffin b 1794 mar 1811 Henry Compton at Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J. & had sons John & Nelson. She mar 2nd James Gibson presumably of Lycoming Co., Pa. & had dau Ann. All the above went to Penna prior to 1814. Horatio Nelson Coffin divorced his 1st wife & abt 1824 Mar Amelia Robinson of Lambertville, N. J. & had a large family. Both Ira & Horatio Nelson Coffin had chil named John, Eleazier, William, James, Susannah, Amy, Adalina, Catherine.—C. W. B.

13347. PRIEST.—Wanted parentage, & name of wife of Stephen Priest, Rev. soldier of Upper Merion Twp, Montgomery Co., Pa.—A. M. P.

13348. DONLEY.—Wanted date & place of birth of Rev. soldier Thomas Donely of Cumberland Co., Pa. also dates of b, m & d of his wife Eleanor Russells.—E. B.

13349. LE VALLEY-MATTESON.—Did Christopher Le Valley of Warwick, R. I

who died bef 1790 have dau Eunice who mar Thomas Matteson? Wanted all possible infor abt chil & grchil of Pierre (Peter) Le Valley who died in Warwick R. Il 1756.

(a) EBRIGHT.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Philip Ebright who was b March 1754 in Lancaster Co., Penna & died prob in Wayne Co., Ohio. Soldier in Penna. Reg't enlisted 1775 to 1777 under Capt Enlen, Col. Wm. Butler.—M. M. W.

13350. PARKER.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of William Parker b 6 May 1796 in Lexington, Ky. His 1st wife was Esther, dau of Thomas Gibson. He removed to Brown Co., O & died in Ripley 4 Oct. 1864.—L. H. K.

13351. BROCK-RENFREW.—Wanted parentage & dates of b, m & d of Wm. Brock & also of his wife Martha Renfrew. both from Georgia.

(a) FULMORE.—Wanted given name of wife of John Fulmore who mar—Richardson of Newberne, N. Car. Wanted her parentage also. He was the son of George Fulmore who removed to N. C. abt 1757.

(b) WHITTINGTON-McTYER. — Wanted dates of b & mar of Francis Whittington Jr. & also of his wife Patience. Also dates of b & mar of their dau Elizabeth who mar Wm. McTyer. They lived in Marlboro, S. Car.—M. W.

13352. MORGAN.—Wanted to correspond with desc of William Morgan who died 1795 & his will is at Martinsburg, W. Va. He mar Priscilla wanted her maiden name. Their chil were Wm. Morgan, Elizabeth Crosjen, Margaret Morgan & Andrew Morgan b 14 Aug 1744 died 6 Mch 1849 mar Eliz. Kinsell. He removed from Shepherdstown, Va. to Washington Co., Penna. Any infor of this family of Morgans is greatly desired.—L. H. O'N.

13353. GREENUP.—Wanted names of chil with their dates of b and any other infor of Gov. Christopher Greenup of Ky & of his wife Mary Catharine, dau of Col Nathaniel Pope of Louisa Co., Va.—E. E. L.

13354. FIELD.—Wanted parentage of Moses Field b 1772 in Conn. died 1850 in

Smyrna, N. Y. married Mary Marble. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—

13355. PHELPS.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Phelps of Northampton, Mass with dates of his & his wife's b, m & d. Their dau Ruth b 1738 d 1823, mar 1766 Elijah Pomeroy b 1736 d 1792 and both are buried in Southampton, Mass. Their chil were Elijah, Stephen who mar Lydia Bridgman in 1793; Dr. Enoch mar 1793 Mary Tenney; Samuel mar 1799 Dorcas Burt; Ruth mar 1799 Paul Chapman; Joel mar 1813 Mary Hall.

(a) TENNEY.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Mary Tenney b 1779 in Northampton Mass d 1863 mar Dr. Enoch Pomeroy b 1771 d 1833 both are buried in Franklin, Vt. Their chil were Elijah, Lucian, Enoch, Jesse, Mary, Lorenzo, Melissa, Hannah, John, & Nelson all born in Vt.—A. H. P.

13356. MURRAY.—Wanted Rev. rec of Stephen John Murray b in N. Car. wife Mary White. Wanted her parentage also. Chil of Stephen & Mary were John S., Matilda, Daniel, Ezekiel, Polly & Betsy. Wanted also parentage of Asa Royal who mar — Murray.—J. B. S.

13357. LUDLOW-MORTON. — Wanted parentage & any infor of Rosannah Morton who ma 13 Nov 1817 James Ludlow of Burlington, Vt. William Allen, J. P. of the town of Williston, officiating.—F. B. L.

13358. HICKS.—Wanted gen of Otis & Aaron Hicks, father & son both born in Rehobeth, Mass. Were either in Rev.?—M. R. S.

13359. BECHTEL.—Daniel Bechtel of Whitepane Twp, Philadelphia Co., Pa. mentions in his will wife Catharine & Chil Daniel, George, Christopher, Jacob Henry Maly & Barbara. Would like to corres with desc. Wanted also to corres with desc of Peter & Barbara Bechtel who lived in Buffalo Twp, Union Co., Pa. in 1828.

(a) HAUSHALTER.—Wanted infor of desc of Adam Haushalter & wife Catharine Bechtel whose son Daniel was b 11 March 1774.—E. A. B.



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STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of September 16, 1929		Changes since report as of August 14, 1929			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Members	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
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Arizona	7	311	321			1	
Arkansas	19	893	934				1
California	74	4,969	5,463				
Canal Zone	1	29	33			1	
Colorado	37	2,501	2,564				3
Connecticut	53	6,780	6,839				5
Cuba	1	32	36			1	
Delaware	4	193	194				
District of Columbia	59	3,635	3,811				2
Florida	32	1,859	1,932			1	
Georgia	96	5,093	5,153				4
Hawaiian Islands	2	162	170				
Idaho	10	497	502				
Illinois	105	9,143	9,516				8
Indiana	86	6,148	6,231				7
Iowa	105	5,956	6,109				6
Kansas	44	2,676	2,771				
Kentucky	52	2,804	2,834				4
Louisiana	14	851	876				
Maine	36	2,424	2,441				4
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Massachusetts	107	8,462	8,634				12
Michigan	60	5,065	5,162				9
Minnesota	52	2,733	2,784				5
Mississippi	31	1,366	1,416				1
Missouri	84	5,620	5,733				3
Montana	12	666	695			1	
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New Hampshire	36	2,362	2,403				2
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North Dakota	9	385	397				
Ohio	111	9,052	9,225				14
Oklahoma	31	1,618	1,674				
Oregon	21	1,418	1,437				
Pennsylvania	116	12,399	12,659				1
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Rhode Island	16	1,479	1,501				
South Carolina	62	2,707	2,737				1
South Dakota	12	565	591				5
Tennessee	45	2,636	2,705				4
Texas	59	3,768	3,850				11
Utah	2	250	255				2
Vermont	33	2,185	2,200				1
Virginia	65	3,275	3,360				
Washington	41	2,381	2,433				1
West Virginia	32	2,153	2,216				2
Wisconsin	43	2,705	2,774				4
Wyoming	9	368	381				
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